"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; fair, cool tomorrow; moderate north and northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...N. 20,667. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

GERMANS TAKE NAMUR AND INVADE FRANCE; ALLIED ARMIES BEATEN BACK TO NEW LINES; PARIS SAYS THE BRITISH HELD STEADFAST

JAPANESE FLEET BEFORE KIAO-CHAU

Tokio Censor Passes Report That Ships Are Already Shelling the German Fort.

GERMANS BLOW UP BRIDGES

And Raze All Tall Buildings That the Japanese Gunners Might Use for Sightings.

RUMORS OF A FIGHT AT SEA

Peking Hears That British, French, and Russian Warships Have Joined the Blockade.

TOKIO, Aug. 24.—The Yamato in an extra edition today says that the bombardment of Tsing-tau, the fortified part of Kiao-Chau, by the Japanese fleet has begun. This message was passed by the censor of the Navy Department.

The British, Russian and French Embassies are flying the Japanese flag as symbolic of the alliance. Vice Admiral Tomosaburo Kato has been appointed Commander in Chief of the first squadron, Vice Admiral Sadakichi Kato Commander of the second squadron, and Rear Admiral Tsuchiya Commander of the third squadron. Contradictory reports are in circulation of a battle between British and German warships, but there has been no confirmation of the reports.

The German Ambassador, Count Von Rex, and his staff are completing arrangements for sailing on the steamer Minnesota for San Francisco.

The Emperor has ordered the suspension of national mourning on Aug. 29.

Communication between Japan and China has been severed for twenty-four hours. Except for the very meagre news that has reached here from New York, the entire country is kept in the dark regarding the progress of the war in Europe. It is believed that the cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki has been cut. The officers of the army and navy are sphinxlike regarding the progress of events in the China Sea. Everything is quiet here.

Unanimous approval of the war, which is calmly and dispassionately discussed, summarizes public opinion. The newspapers express regret over the necessity of hostilities with Germany and urge the public to refrain from exhibiting resentment toward the Germans in Japan. They print messages of cheer to the army and navy and hopes of an early victory.

An imperial messenger went to the shrines of Ise to inform the spirits of the imperial ancestors of Japan's declaration of war. It is announced that a flock of white doves descended on the roof of the imperial sanctuary at the moment of the expiration of the ultimatum to Germany. This is accepted as an omen of speedy victory. The Ladies' Patriotic Association, which has a membership of 100,000, is sending to the volunteer nurses comfort packages for the soldiers, and will provide for the families of those who have been called to the service. The Red Cross Society is equipping a hospital ship.

The Commercial Cable Company announced last night that cable service between Shanghai and Tsing-tau and Cheefoo and Tsing-tau was interrupted.

SEEK PEACEFUL SURRENDER.

Tokio Press Says Japan Will Proceed Humanely.

TOKIO, Aug. 24 (Dispatch to the East and West News Bureau). — Japanese newspapers expect that for the sake of humanity the army, before attacking Kiao-Chau, will send a military envoy, advising the garrison to surrender. The newspapers are confident that the attack made by a few American newspapers on Japan's course does not represent the sane public opinion of America, but is due mainly to the German influence. Their implicit faith in American friendship remains unshaken.

With the war the German-Japanese Commercial Treaty naturally will cease to be effective, and as a result all foreign imports that have been enjoying the benefit of the German-Japanese conventional tariff under the most favored nation clause will be subject to the general tariff. However, in order to avoid the disadvantages to the cargoes shipped before the declaration of war, the Government is considering measures of relief.

An authority on Far Eastern affairs, reviewing the present situation, says Japan is in honor bound by the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to take measures in co-operation with her ally and to provide a lasting peace in the Far East.

The extortion from China of railway, mining, and other concessions in the province of Shantung was the beginning of the German commercial programme in China, says this authority. By the acquisition of Kiao-Chau, Germany inaugurated the policy of European aggression in China, threatening its disruption.

Continued on Page 3.

Summary of War News.

The Allies have fallen back before the German attack in Belgium to the "covering positions." That is the phrase used in the French War Office announcement, and probably means the frontier fortifications.

The London Times and several of the other newspapers announce that Namur has fallen and suggest that the retirement was due to this cause.

A German wireless dispatch to this country announces a series of victories.

It reports the defeat of an English cavalry brigade by the Germans moving south from Brussels past Mons and on to Maubeuge. Another German force from Brussels is moving against Lille.

A dispatch records the brilliant victory of the army led by the German Crown Prince in Lorraine, already admitted by the French, and the pursuit of the French beyond Longwy. It is reported that the retreat of the French to Verdun has been cut off.

The German dispatch also announces the success of the force headed by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria at Luneville, Blamont, and Cirey. There is a report that Nancy has been occupied by the Germans.

The Germans report the defeat of the French at Neufchateau by the force under Grand Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg, who captured many prisoners and guns.

A report from Switzerland says that the Germans are attacking Muelhausen, recently captured by the French after severe fighting.

One Tokio paper reports that the bombardment of the German port of Tsing-Tau by the Japanese Fleet has begun, but there is no official announcement of the opening of hostilities.

The Austrian Fleet is reported to have sailed from Pola for the relief of Cattaro, now under bombardment. Austria admits the defeat of her forces by the Servians at the Drina, and explains her abandonment of the campaign against Servia by the need of meeting the Russian attack.

The Russian forces are reported advancing steadily in East Prussia.

FRANCIS JOSEPH IS NOW NEAR DEATH

Aged Emperor, Stricken While His Nation is at War, May Die in a Few Hours.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated Aug. 24, says:

"The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, according to telegrams received today, is much worse.

"His death is a question of hours."

CATTARO DESTROYED BY ALLIED FLEETS

British and French Shell Forts Before Austrian Fleet Could Get There.

MILAN (via Paris), Tuesday, Aug. 25, 5:10 A. M.—A news dispatch from Cattaro says that all of the fortifications there have been destroyed by the allied British and French fleets. The Austrians did not have time before the attack to strew the Gulf of Cattaro with mines.

It was reported that forty Austrian ships were on their way from Pola to Cattaro.

One Austrian monitor, according to a Servian dispatch, was destroyed by a mine in the Adriatic between Orchava and Baziach.

DROPS WAR ON SERVIA.

Austria Says She Will Need All Her Forces for Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—According to the Venice correspondent of The Times, the official telegraph agency in Vienna publishes the following notice on the Austro-Servian situation:

"On account of the Russian intervention in the Servian war Austria is forced to gather all its forces for the principal struggle in the northeast. Consequently the attack on Servia is henceforth looked upon as a punitive expedition and not as definite war.

"The decision, therefore, has been reached to retire from the offensive and take up a waiting attitude, making a fresh attack when opportunity presents itself.

"The considerable losses sustained by Austria on the banks of the Drina are not surprising in view of the superiority of the numbers of the enemy and the fact that the latter are fighting for their existence."

An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Nish, referring to the Servian victory on the Drina, says the Servian artillery sunk a number of the enemy's boats, including eight transports carrying troops.

NISH, Servia, (via London,) Aug. 24.—Servia has issued a reply to the official communication on the Austro-Servian situation issued in Vienna. After summarizing the main points of the Austrian note the Servian communication says:

"In order to put matters in their proper light the official press bureau has been authorized by the highest authorities to issue the following:

"The Servian Army captured from the enemy in the engagement on the Drina spoils which up to the present time include the following items: Four thousand five hundred prisoners, 53 guns, 8 howitzers, 114 caissons, 3 field ambulances, and a medical column, with supplies, 14 field kitchens, 15 ammunition, provision, and telegraph wagons, railroad trains, quantities of equipment, regimental strong boxes, &c."

GERMANY'S RADIOS RELAYED AT SEA

Tuckerton Station Closed by Government, Liner Transmits Messages from Sayville.

KEPT IN TOUCH WITH NAUEN

Steamship Hiding in Midatlantic Believed to be the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

PLANT CAN'T GET PERMIT

Goldschmidt Company Obeys Order of Secretary Daniels and Law Gives No Alternative.

There were three important developments in the wireless situation yesterday. First and most important was the decision of the Government to close the Goldschmidt station at Tuckerton, N. J., because it was being operated without a Federal license. As the law forbids the issuance of license to a station owned by a belligerent in the United States in time of war, the Tuckerton plant must remain closed.

The positive announcement was made that wireless communication with Germany was now an established fact. It was discovered that the Telefunken station at Sayville, L. I., was communicating with Germany through a relay ship stationed in midatlantic. There was every reason to believe the relay ship was the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed from New York the night of Aug. 3 and had not been reported since at any port. It is possible that there is a second relay ship stationed between Sayville and Nauen, the German terminal of the Telefunken Company. This second ship may be another big liner of the German merchant marine, possibly the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, also of the North German Lloyd fleet, and which, like the Kronprinz Welhelm, has been converted into an auxiliary cruiser since the war began.

When the announcement was made that the station at Sayville was in direct communication with Germany, and that official war news from Berlin was being received, many persons were skeptical, for at this season the static conditions on the American side of the Atlantic made it almost impossible to transmit messages from Northern Europe to stations on the North Atlantic mainland of the United States. Then it was said that the Telefunken station at Sayville, while one of the most powerful in this country, did not communicate direct as far as 4,000 miles, the approximate distance between Sayville and Nauen.

When a prominent German, who was engaged in the dissemination of German news, was asked if the report received by THE TIMES that the Kronprinz Wilhelm was being used as a midatlantic relay station, he said, "You've guessed right," but refused to go into any details. He let it be understood that details might give one of Germany's enemies a clue to the whereabouts of the liner, concerning which there had been much uneasiness expressed in German circles for three weeks.

That the Kronprinz Wilhelm is prepared to serve a long tour of duty as a relay ship is known. When she sailed out of New York Harbor at night she carried more than 6,000 tons of coal, and was provisioned for at least six months. The coal was stored in every available space, the forward coal hatch being level with the deck. It was rumored that she also mounted several guns.

Some hours after the Kronprinz Wilhelm passed the Ambrose Channel Lightship she was sighted by the Ward liner Seguranca, which reported that the German ship was headed on a southerly course, instead of a northeasterly course, as would have been the case had she followed the regular path of the liners bound for ports in England, France, and Germany. Since that time the Kronprinz Wilhelm has been reported, but not definitely, two or three times by incoming ships. None of the westbound transatlantic vessels has reported seeing her nor has any of them reported intercepting any wireless messages.

When the Kronprinz Wilhelm sailed from New York there was much speculation as to what was in a box on her forward deck. This big box was from fifteen to twenty feet long, and about ten feet high. It was suggested yesterday that it might have contained a powerful dynamo to be used in working the wireless apparatus.

The order from Washington to close the big Goldschmidt station at Tuckerton was not unexpected. The issuance of the order followed a conference in Washington between Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of Commerce Redfield. It was stated that the only reason for the action was because the Tuckerton station had never been licensed as was required by the United States radio laws. The station, according to the announcement from Washington, is the only one in this country of sufficient power to communicate with Germany without the use of a relay station under the adverse static conditions that prevail along the American Atlantic Coast during the Summer months. The tower at Tuckerton is 800 feet high. The company was formed with the idea of communication, without relay, between this country and Germany.

The station has been in charge of Lieut. Platt, U. S. N., as censor, since the day after President Wilson issued his proclamation of neutrality. Lieut. Platt had with him two navy wireless operators. The company had but one operator of its own in the plant. Since the navy operators have been in the station they have been sending and receiving practically all the messages passing through it.

German Columns Moving South of Belgium Win Triumphs.

CROWN PRINCE LEADING ONE

Reported to Have Routed Five French Corps and Pursued Them Across the Frontier.

SCORES OF GUNS CAPTURED

Several Generals Among Many Prisoners—English Cavalry Brigade Put to Flight.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (By Wireless to The Associated Press from Nauen, Germany, via Sayville, L. I.) —Official announcement was made here today that the German Army, commanded by Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg, had defeated a French army at Neufchateau. It captured many guns, flags and prisoners, including several Generals.

German armies under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, and Grand Duke Albrecht are vigorously pursuing the French.

The army under Prince Rupprecht captured 150 guns at Luneville, Blamont, and Cirey, (in the French Department of Meurthe and Moselle.)

The army commanded by the Crown Prince pursued the French beyond Longwy.

The Germans are west of the River Meuse and advancing against Maubeuge. They have defeated an English brigade of cavalry.

Says Retreat to Verdun Is Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The German Embassy today received this message from the Foreign Office in Berlin:

"The army of the German Crown Prince has won a decisive victory northwest of Diedenhofen over five French Army corps:

"The retreat of the southern French wing on Verdun has been cut off.

"The French troops were repulsed across the River Meuse in complete rout. The Crown Prince's army, giving chase, took many prisoners, and it is declared the French troops are no longer able to face the terrific fire of the German infantry."

GERMANS AFTER MUELHAUSEN

Another Offensive Movement Begun Against the City.

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 24, (via Paris.)—According to reports received from different points in Upper Alsace, the German troops are making another offensive movement against the French Army occupying Mülhausen and environs.

WILLIAM II., KAISER OF EUROPE

German Soldiers Write It on Burned Walls in Liege.

OSTEND, Aug. 24 (Dispatch to The London Daily Express).—A man who arrived here from Liege says that many houses in the city were burned last week and the German soldiers are inscribing on the walls, "Wilhelm II., Kaiser of Europe."

CAN'T WIN OVER ITALIANS.

German Ambassador's Efforts with Newspapers Fail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sunday, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The German Ambassador here has been trying to persuade the Italian press to advocate Italy's active intervention in behalf of Germany against Great Britain and France. The inducement which is held out consists of the promise of Tunisia and Algeria, but so far it has completely failed. Not a single newspaper, even of those which were Austrophile before the war, has published an article in favor of his views.

GENEVA, Aug. 23, (via Paris, Aug. 24.)—Italian troops, according to thoroughly reliable information which has reached here, are concentrating on the Austrian frontier.

The Franco-Swiss frontier has been virtually stripped of French garrisons, owing to partial mobilization by individual summons and not by public order.

According to reports in Geneva, the Italian Army has been raised to 800,000 men.

Krypton Torie Eyeglasses set in stylish mountings at SPENCER'S, 1 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

THE EARL OF LEVEN WOUNDED IN CHARGE

Is a Lieutenant in the Scots Greys —Captain and Sergeant Complete First Casualty List.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The first list of the casualties suffered by the British expeditionary army on the Continent was published here today.

It contains only three names. One of them is that of the Earl of Leven and Melville, a Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, who was dangerously wounded Aug. 22, apparently in the cavalry fight in Waterloo. The other wounded men are a Sergeant of the Royal Flying Corps and a Captain of Engineers.

Archibald Alexander Leslie Melville, the thirteenth Earl of Leven and Melville, was born on Aug. 6, 1890, and is a Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys. The title of Earl of Melville is descended from Baron Melville, the Ambassador from Scotland to England to plead for the life of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1587. The first Earl of Leven was a distinguished soldier who served in Holland and became a Field Marshal under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. He took part in the civil war and contributed to the Parliamentary victory at Marston Moor in 1644, but afterward worked for the Restoration.

DELAY NOW THE BIG THING.

London Observer Says All Depends on Condition of Combatants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial says:

"The position along the French frontier to which the allies now fall back is a strong one. Much will depend on the condition in which the fighting has left the combatants.

"If the victors have sustained gigantic losses and the defeated allies have withdrawn in good order, with most of their strength, it is too early to be pessimistic.

"If the converse is the case, we may yet see before long the Germans march upon Paris.

"On our side the steady aim must be to secure delay in order that the Russian advance in eastern Germany may have time to make itself felt. Already by their victory at Insterburg the Czar's forces have obtained an important foothold, and we do not believe that Germany will defeat either them or the French, if she can be compelled to make a hard fight against them simultaneously, at any rate, and it is not too early to say it and to fix it fast in our minds. Britain and Russia must stubbornly resolve that, come what may to France, they will never surrender to Germany, but must stick to her as they stuck to Napoleon until they pull her down.

"So long as we hold the sea we cannot ourselves be vitally struck, and Russia, owing to her vast area and giant reserves of men and horses, is almost equally impregnable.

"These two great empires, ruled by perhaps the two most dogged of European races, saved Europe a century ago, and must rise superior to all reverses in the effort to save it today."

FIND LEMAN IN FORT'S RUINS

Germans Resuscitate Liege General When Nearly Suffocated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—An Aix-la-Chapelle journal gives the following account of the capture of Gen. Leman, the gallant defender of Liege:

"When the débris of one of the forts that had been practically demolished by artillery fire had been cleared away the General was found beneath, half suffocated. First aid was applied, and as soon as he had been restored to consciousness the General was taken before Gen. von Emmich, to whom he surrendered his sword.

"Recognizing Gen. Leman's gallantry, the German commander at once returned his sword, a knightly act which deeply moved the Belgian hero.

"Gen. Leman was nursed back to health, and in a few days had quite recovered from the rigors of the siege. He was then taken by automobile to Aix-la-Chapelle, in charge of Major Beyer, and, after resting for a night, left for Cologne."

AQUITANIA HAS MISHAP.

Cunarder, In War Service, Returns With Bow Damaged.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Cunard liner Aquitania, now in the Government service, anchored this evening at the Mersey Bar with her bow damaged, according to a Lloyds dispatch from Liverpool.

Capt. W. I. R. Irvine of the Cunarder Laconia, arriving here on Aug. 17, reported sighting the Aquitania off Queenstown on Sunday, Aug. 9. The vessel had been painted black, including the funnels.

The Aquitania was taken by the Admiralty for special service. Her cabins and woodwork were removed and nothing left but the steel shell and her powerful engines. Guns were mounted on her decks fore and aft, and a naval Captain was put in command with a crew of bluejackets and marines. Capt. W. T. Turner acted as one of the navigating officers.

"Unforeseen Difficulties," Says Paris, Compel Allies to Retire

TO "COVERING POSITIONS"

Offensive Movement Fails and They Will Now Stay on the Defensive for a Time.

TROOPS INTACT, SAYS JOFFRE

German Cavalry in Their Onward Sweep Cross the French Border North of Lille.

PARIS, Aug. 24, 11:50 P. M.—The French War Office issued the following announcement tonight:

"The French and English, the plan of attack having failed owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions."

The full statement given out is as follows:

"West of the Meuse the English Army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved admirably, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness.

"The French assumed the offensive with two army corps. An African brigade in the front line, carried away by its eagerness, was received by a murderous fire. It did not give an inch, but, counter attacked by the Prussian guard, it was obliged to retreat, only, however, after inflicting enormous losses. The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily.

"East of the Meuse our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country and made a vigorous attack when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the River Semois.

"On order of Gen. Joffre our troops and the British troops withdrew to the covering positions. Our troops are intact; our cavalry has in no way suffered, and our artillery has affirmed its superiority. Our officers and soldiers are in the best of condition, morally and physically.

"As a result of the orders which have been issued, the aspect of the struggle will change for a few days. The French Army will remain for a time on the defensive, but at the right moment, to be decided upon by the Commander in Chief, it will resume a vigorous offensive.

Both Sides Lose Heavily.

"Our losses are heavy; it would be premature to enumerate them. It would be equally so to enumerate those of the Germans, who suffered so heavily that they were obliged to abandon their counter-attacks and establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine.

"We delivered four attacks yesterday from our positions north of Nancy, inflicting very heavy loss on the enemy.

"In regard to the general situation, we have the full use of our railroads and retain command of the seas. Our operations have enabled the Russians to come into action and penetrate the heart of East Prussia.

"It is to be regretted that the offensive operations planned failed to achieve their purpose as a result of difficulties impossible to foresee. It would have shortened the war, but our defenses remain intact in the presence of an already weakened enemy.

"Every Frenchman will deplore the temporary abandonment of portions of Alsace and Lorraine which we had occupied, and certain parts of the national territory will suffer from events of which they will be the theatre.

German Cavalry Reaches Roubaix.

"The ordeal is inevitable, but temporary. Thus detachments of German cavalry, belonging to an unattached division, operating on the extreme right, have penetrated to Roubaix (six miles north of Lille) and the Tourcoing district, which are defended only by territorial reservists.

"Our valiant people will know how to find courage to support this trial, with unfailing faith in final success, which is not to be doubted. In telling the country the whole truth the Government and military authorities give it the strongest proof of their absolute confidence in victory, which depends only on our perseverance and tenacity."

Lines of French Advance.

An official announcement, made in the afternoon, said:

"The general engagement (in Belgium) continues today with desperation. Already both sides have suffered serious losses.

"Our armies had resolutely taken the offensive between the Moselle and Mons, in Belgium.

"A general battle is now being fought in Upper Alsace upon the Vosges Mountains and along the River Muerthe. The main body of troops is under the command of Gen. Pau. These forces hold the front, roughly speaking, between Badonviller and Luneville.

"Amance, (possibly Nancy,) Dieuloard and Luneville have been occupied by the Germans; otherwise the French front has not been modified.

"An army from the north of Wavre (Woevre) is approaching Neufchateau and is attacking the German forces, which have defiled through Luxemburg and are now upon the right bank of the Semois.

"Another army from the direction of Sedan has crossed the Department of Ardennes and is engaging the German army corps which has been proceeding between the River Lesse and the River Meuse.

"A third army corps from the neighborhood of Chimay is advancing to attack the German right between the River Sambre and the River Meuse. This third army is supported by an English army, which has come from the vicinity of Mons.

"The movements of the Germans, who sought to pass our left wing, were followed step by step, and their right now finds itself attacked by the left wing of our army, which is working in conjunction with the English. From this side the battle continued vigorously for more than twenty-four hours, the field extending over the remainder of the front."

Cabinet Discusses Situation.

The military situation was discussed at a special meeting of the Cabinet at the Elysee Palace last night, presided over by President Poincare.

The deliberations lasted three hours.

Brief Statement in London.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The official bureau of information today gave out the following announcement:

"British forces were engaged all day Sunday and until after dark with the enemy in the neighborhood of Mons, Belgium. They held their ground."

A dispatch received from Paris says that, according to official announcement, Germans are making a great effort again Namur, which is resisting vigorously.

All the Liege forts are still holding out.

The entire Belgian Army has been concentrated and intrenched at Antwerp.

HOT FIGHT AT CHARLEROI.

Germans Said to Have Been Driven Back with Serious Loss.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—"Since yesterday morning the Germans have been attacking Charleroi, where the French are holding," says The Daily Mail Ostend correspondent, telegraphing yesterday. "The Germans invaded the town from the Montagny side and came out by the turning bridges in front of the railway station.

"There was a hot fight for the possession of the bridges, as well as for the railway station and other buildings.

"German shells are falling in the town. The houses on the left of the Hotel Europea, as seen from the railway station, appeared to be seriously damaged. A mass of French artillery and troops in endless lines poured out, it is said, toward Chatelet, and the Germans were driven back with a serious loss."

The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent, telegraphing Sunday, sends a letter, dated 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon in Jeumont, Department of Nord, France, which says:

"I left Charleroi last night for Jeumont, on the French frontier, and not a moment too soon. This very morning the engineers of the Northern Railway Line witnessed an attack on Charleroi.

"Germans from the outskirts of the upper town were sending shells on the railway station and on the salient parts of the lower town. They were trying to force a passage across the bridges over the river. A number of fugitives from all sides arrived here by the last trains.

"After 2 o'clock this afternoon guns were distinctly heard first from the direction of Charleroi, and then Thien. The Germans were being met by the English. This is the beginning of the great battle that has been expected."

The same writer in a letter sent Friday from Charleroi, says:

"At 2 o'clock this afternoon guns were heard in the north. The Germans, coming from Eghezee, had placed heavy batteries of siege guns in position before Namur. The Namur forts immediately sent in such a murderously accurate fire in reply that in less than half an hour a German battery was silenced and half its guns demolished.

"Another line of attack, chosen by the Germans, was between Braine l'Alleud and Genappe, southeast of Brussels, over a front twelve miles long. The German batteries here met the same fate.

"Two men, who have just come here from Namur, state that at 7 o'clock this morning they desired to take a train for Givet, but the service had stopped. They started on foot, and when half way to Charleroi saw a hamlet on fire.

"Suddenly a battery of four guns opened on a wood and in an instant swarms of German infantry fled from the wood in disorder. Right and left the rifle fire shot them down. At

London Hears That Namur Has Fallen.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The London Times says:

"Namur has fallen. This, in the words of the official communication, 'necessitates the withdrawal of a portion of the allied troops from the line of the Sambre to their original defensive position on the French frontier.'

"There is as yet no explanation of its sudden fall. No doubt the Germans have attacked the allies in this part of Belgium with all their available force. It was confidently expected to present a formidable obstacle to the advance of the Germans."

The military expert of The Daily News says it looks as though the right wing of the allies, between Charleroi and Namur, found itself in danger of being overwhelmed by a superior German force. It may be that instead of being able to attack as he had hoped, and drive the Germans northward, Gen. Joffre discovered that the allies were being attacked from the north over the Sambre simultaneously with an attack coming across the Meuse from the east, and to avoid being placed between the two fires he left Namur to take care of itself and fell back to the frontier while there was yet time to do so.

"What is so surprising," The Daily News expert adds, "is the absence of explanations of the fall, after an attack which lasted only three days."

Col. Pollock, military expert of The Daily Express, says that the fall of Namur is incomprehensible. Unlike Liege, it had time for special preparations, and yet its defenses appear to be have collapsed like a house of cards."

He adds that Namur, having fallen, the line of the Sambre was thereby instantly rendered untenable, and the retirement of the French Army, hitherto disposed along that river, became inevitable.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

one place they came out four abreast, and the entire column was swept down."

UNFOLDING LIKE A HUGE FAN.

Germans Aim to Enter France by Four or Five Routes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The special correspondent of the Temps at Charleroi states:

"The Germans are advancing along a front of from 80 to 100 miles in Belgium alone. It is the unfolding of a mighty fan, preceded by clouds of scouts.

"The Germans are preparing to enter France by four or five different routes.

"Meanwhile the French troops, according to plans, are on the right and left banks of the Meuse, harassing them perpetually."

The correspondent was able to visit the troops stationed all around. The troopers he saw were smoking and in the best of spirits. From time to time the cracks of carbines announced that patrols were coming in with prisoners. One non-commissioned officer made a typical report.

"Two hundred yards from the brigde of La Carrosserie," he announced, "I saw seven Uhlans issuing from the woods. I brought down three; the rest fled."

Every one sprang to the saddle, says the correspondent, and was away in pursuit.

"From 2 o'clock," says the correspondent, "cannonading was distinctly heard. It is the beginning of the battle."

NAMUR A BARBED FORTRESS.

Acres of Wire Entanglements Besides a Host of Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—A Daily Mirror correspondent who was in Namur only a few days ago speaks of the impregnability of the citadel, which bristled with guns. He says:

"The whole city seemed a military camp. All the approaches to the city were guarded by acres of barbed wire. Such vast quantities of wire were never, perhaps, laid down since the history of the siege of Port Arthur.

"At every turn of the road there were field guns with crews standing by."

306,000 IN BRUSSELS FORCE.

Germans Boast of Numbers That March Through the City.

By Dr. CHARLES SARLOEA.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Aug. 24.—I have seen a high official of the town council of Brussels, who had just returned from the capital. He was sent by the German military governor to assist in the negotiations. The Germans, says this official, boast of having passed through Brussels with 306,000 men. This is an exaggeration, he declares, but I may add that another witness says it took thirty-six hours for the German columns to pass through the city. Some of the troops seemed to be in good spirits.

The German commander at first demanded 100 hostages, but he did not persist in that request. On the other hand, the German Governor insists upon his huge financial impositions. He also has commandeered for three days enormous supplies for the passing troops, with the result that there is already a great scarcity of bread, and famine is threatening. To add insult to injury, all the requisitions for food are payable in bonds, or scrip or paper money issued by the Governor. The municipal official to whom I refer brought back a few of those bonds, which he presented to the War Secretary.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Rotterdam telegraphs that, according to the Rotterdam News, no German soldiers have been in Brussels since Sunday morning. The total number of Germans who passed through Brussels is estimated at 300,000.

A dispatch to the same paper from Ostend says an Englishman who got out of Brussels thought that 200,000 had passed trough in the forty-eight hours following the occupation of the city. The man is quoted as follows:

"The German troops are finely equipped and capable of making a long and hard day's march. Some of their officers, whom I met in the cafés, told me that their companies were making from thirty to forty miles a day.

"The equipment of all the German forces is wonderful. Every detail is perfect. I noticed that of the thousands of carts which passed not one had been requisitioned, but all were built for military service, and bore the Government mark. All their horses are equipped with an extra set of shoes, which hang from the stirrups.

"At Waterloo I saw a part of their artillery being hurried southward toward Mons. I counted 230 guns.

"At evening the German officers gather at the principal hotels [of Brussels] where they drink champagne and dance with the pretty girls of the city. The private soldiers and the inhabitants are on quite good terms. They mingle freely, eating, drinking, and smoking together in the cafés and on the terraces."

GERMANS STILL MOVE SOUTH.

That Is the Word Brought from Brussels to Rotterdam.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Through a merchant who has accomplished the journey from Brussels to Antwerp with the help of a special pass granted him by Gen. von Arnim, the Military Governor of the Belgian capital, I learn that all was quiet in Brussels this morning, the conduct of the soldiery being described as very correct.

M. Max, the Belgian Mayor, is still doing splendid work, accompanying the police everywhere and calming the people.

On the road from Brussels my informant talked with many German soldiers, who told him that the troops which had passed in the direction of Ninove, to the west of the capital, on the previous day belonged to the Third Army Corps from Saxony. They had marched as much as twenty-three miles in a day.

Aeroplane scouting in the neighborhood of Antwerp has been rendered difficult but the scouts are able to state that the German Army is still moving in a southerly direction.

Residents of the suburbs of Antwerp are being strongly urged by the authorities not to talk to strangers, and especially not to point out the way to stray Uhlans, as they were doing yesterday.

BELGIAN VILLAGES FIRED.

Germans Said to Have Taken Vengeance on Hussigny and Vise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MAASTRICHT, Holland, Aug. 24, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Germans have set fire to thte Belgian village of Hussigny, owing to the shooting of a German patrol by the inhabitants. On Aug. 13 from a hill some distance from Hussigny flames could be seen ascending. Half the place was then on fire, the roof of the church had fallen in, and only the bare walls were left standing. The tower, however, was still intact, and we could hear the bell ringing. Amid the crackling of flames on the outskirts of the village fifteen or twenty terrified horses were awaiting a dreadful death. The firing of the village was the work of artillery, and we learned that the village of Godbrenge was threatened with the same fate.

On the road between Differdingen and Hussigny we met numbers of fugitives carrying such of their worldly possessions as they had been able to bring away. The women pushed handcarts, loaded with children and household goods. Others carried baskets filled with food. Others again were loaded with furniture or domestic articles, and there were not wanting rogues who seized the opportunity to plunder those who were unable to defend themselves. It was a heartrending sight.

Vise, the little town so often mentioned at the beginning of the war, has again been a scene of devastation. This morning almost the whole of its population entered Eysden, that is to say, the women and children. The men and boys to the number of about 500 the Germans have taken with them. The misery is indescribable.

Last night we heard a terrible fire from rifles and mitrailleuses. Today people told us what had happened.

According to the Germans, their troops had again been fired upon by Belgian civilians, and they at once opened fire on the town. All the inhabitants were driven from their houses and had to pass the night in the open streets. During that time the population was divided on the Place de la Gare. The men were placed to the right, then women and children to the left. The former were sent away under guard to Aix-la-Chapelle, it is said, but the women and children were driven out of the town, which was then set on fire. Many persons whose dwellings were in flames had to flee, leaving all their possessions behind.

Eysden is full of fugitives, mostly groups of weeping women with caredrawn, despairing faces, surrounded by their children and the few belongings they have been able to save.

Numbers of refugees continue to arrive, some carrying dogs or cages full of birds. One woman arrived at the station here with a child, two days old, in a dying condition. Many persons had not had time to put on their stockings. There were blind people and cripples, men of 80 and 90 years of age, and a woman of 94.

The Protestant church, the monasteries, the castle, and every building in Eysden are filled with fugitives. In two sheds I counted eighty persons, all the prey to the greatest anxiety and misery.

CHARLEVILLE, France, Aug. 24, (via Paris.)—A great many inhabitants of the Belgian towns of Tamines, Chatelet, and Fosse, near Charleroi, fearing German attacks, have abandoned their homes and have taken refuge in France.

More than 400 Belgians arrived yesterday at Charleville, where they were provided with shelter by the authorities. Many inhabitants offered their houses to the unfortunate Belgians.

RESUME FIRE ON LIEGE FORTS.

Sound of Heavy Guns Is Heard Across the Dutch Frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Rotterdam to The Daily Telegraph says that after many days of quiet, sounds of vigorous bombardment of Liege reached the frontier near Maastricht yesterday. They were heard for hours, and indicated that the Germans were making a tremendous effort to clear this long-standing danger from their line of supply, and that they had brought their heaviest howitzers into action.

Fugitives report, the correspondent continues, that the Liege forts have caused great inconvenience to the Germans by destroying their pontoon bridges over the Meuse.

A Daily Mail dispatch from Antwerp says that a Belgian who succeeded in getting to Liege and back reports that the Germans have built eight pontoon bridges across the Meuse between Liege and the Dutch frontier.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Petit Journal publishes these details of the fighting around Liege, obtained from a Belgian officer:

German troops rushed on the barbed wire defenses before the Liege forts in the night. A strong current of electricity was being maintained in these wires, and as a result the first ranks of the Germans were electrocuted.

Unchecked, the assailants followed in masses, but they were blinded by the glare of powerful searchlights. They hesitated and started to retire. At that moment a heavy fire of rifles and artillery was concentrated on the mass of German troops, and they were cut to pieces. The mass of bodies formed a mound many feet high in some places.

To drown out the groans of the wounded the German bugles sounded martial airs and the troops who were still alive united in cheering.

Near one fort two columns of Germans, blinded by the glare of Belgian searchlights, attacked each other. This incident was seen from the fort.

When one side seemed to have the better of the struggle, the Belgian officer goes on to say, "our artillery fired into both sides alike, thus making the struggle more even."

INVADERS IN WIDE ADVANCE.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 24, (via London.)—According to the best information obtainable here the disposition of the German forces in Belgium is broadly as follows: The right flank, occupying the entire terrain immediately south of Antwerp, is moving southwest in the direction of Lille. A second force is moving on Maubeuge, fifty miles southeast of Lille, in the Department of Nord, and a third is occupied with the reduction of the Namur forts, which consists of nine defenses of steel and concrete surrounding the city. It is estimated that these three columns together comprise nearly a quarter of a million men.

The main Northern German Army is advancing slowly with its front extending from Givet, France, to Diedenhofgen, in Lorraine. The French defenses from La Fere to Rheims are thought to be the objective of this army, which is believed to number 300,000 men.

The main body to the south is directing its efforts upon the Verdun-Toul line of defenses.

Travelers returning from Germany say that troop movements in the western part of the empire have subsided considerably, and that the mobilization has evidently been achieved. The railroads are now principally occupied with the transportation of munitions of war. Most of these are passing through Dusseldorf, Coblenz, Mainz, and Rastatt.

REPORT CAPTURE OF NANCY.

Rumors Circulate in Paris That Germans Have Occupied City.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A rumor was in circulation in Paris this morning that the Germans had occupied the unfortified town of Nancy. The report has not been confirmed.

Nancy is the capital of the Department of Meurthe and Moselle, 35 miles south of Metz, on the left bank of the River Meurthe. It is about 10 miles from the German frontier. It is one of the finest and best-built towns of France and has a population of more than 90,000. Of the ancient fortifications of the town only the citadel has been preserved.

BELGIUM SHARP TO GERMANY.

"A Grievous War" Started, She Said, in Rejecting New Plea.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Belgian Legation in London has issued the text of the correspondence between Belgium and Germany concerning the second proposal of Germany, made on Aug. 9, that Belgium give her free passage through Belgium.

The proposal was made through the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, as, according to the correspondence, Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister at Brussels, declined to make it when requested to do so by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin.

The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he undertook the attempt at mediation without enthusiasm.

In declining the German offer the Belgian Minister at The Hague gave as a reason for so doing: "A grievous war has been carried on in Belgian territory and the guarantors of its neutrality have loyally answered Belgium's appeal."

BELGIAN LOSSES 10,000.

That Is One Estimate, While Another Figures 40,000 Killed Alone.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Amsterdam says that it is estimated that the total losses of the Belgians, up to date, have been 10,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The Ostend correspondent of The Chronicle, however, says that Belgium's losses are estimated at 40,000 killed. No estimate of the property loss has been hazarded by the officials.

The economic situation throughout Belgium is disastrous, the correspondent adds. Industry everywhere is at a standstill. Not a single factory or coal pit in the country has been operated in three weeks. There is nothing but dire poverty, distress, and stagnation, even in the areas untouched by the fighting.

BRUSSELS PAYING THE FINE.

City Said to Have Turned Over $4,000,000 Already.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rosendaal, Holland, says:

"The first installment of the £8,000,000 fine on Brussels, namely, £800,000, has already been paid.

"The German behavior in Brussels seems to have been very good, the only act of violence being the blowing up of a tramway station because the company refused to obey German orders.

"The food supply is being kept up. Market gardeners and others have received permits to pass in and out of the city."

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The London newspapers today quote the German newspaper Tagliesche Rundschau as declaring that Belgium bitterly will rue the day she dared to oppose her mighty neighbor. Great Britain, the German newspaper also says, will pay dearly for her interference in this way by seeing the permanent establishment of a German naval base on the coast of Belgium.

The Pan-Germanic organs declare that the portions of Belgium now overrun by the German Army will be permanently incorporated in the German Empire.

TREAT BELGIUM AS GERMAN.

Invaders Establish German Time and Talk of Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A characteristic detail illustrating German methods is that they have established German time instead of Greenwich time in Brussels.

They also announce their intention of establishing a Government and primarily a Minister of Finance.

BELGIAN REFUGEES' FLIGHT.

Many Reach The Hague in a Pitiable Condition.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 24.—Belgian refugees are arriving here in large numbers. Their condition is pitiable. Many have lost all their possessions, and their homes have been burned.

One woman and her two small children had been forced to look on while her husband was shot to death by German cavalrymen. Later in her flight she became separated from her children, but a neighbor succeeded in getting them to The Hague, where they were restored to the mother. The woman is in a condition of utter collapse, and it is feared that her reason has gone.

DECLARES FRENCH GUNS BEST.

Captured German Says That He Is Glad to be a Prisoner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A non-commissioned officer who is among the German prisoners at Montpellier pays a tribute to the tremendous effect of the new French 75-millimeter cannon. They have the mobility of a field gun, and, despite innumerable attempts, German spies have been unable to get details of them.

The officer says:

"Your batteries demolished in a few minutes intrenchments that our soldiers had spent days in constructing. The majority of the men defending them were killed, and the rest fled. With such cannon you can go to the world's end.

"As for us, we are happy to be prisoners, preferring the protection of French bayonets to the yoke of Prussian officers."

SIXTEEN FORTS AT VERDUN.

Twenty Smaller Works Also in the 30-Mile Ring About the Town.

Verdun is defended by sixteen forts and twenty smaller works, extending in a ring thirty miles long about the town, which has about 15,000 inhabitants. For many miles on all sides of the place the commanding sites are studded with forts.

Verdun made a heroic resistance in 1870, when it was protected only by a small antiquated fortress of the Vauban period. A garrison of 2,400 men, of whom only 1,000 were regular soldiers, withstood a general assault and three prolonged bombardments, its small garrison holding out against an investing army of 15,000 from Aug. 24 until it surrendered on Oct. 28, after the fall of Metz had rendered further resistance futile.

In 1875 Verdun, forming the left of the Meuse line barrier, was made the centre of an intrenched camp in the long line of fortifications on the Meuse, created by Serré de Rivière. Forts were first placed on the heights from which the Germans had bombarded the town—Belrupt on the southeast, St. Michel on the northeast, Bellville on the north, and La Chaume and Regret on the west.

Later the line of eastern defenses was extended as far out as the sharply defined cliffs that rise from the Meuse and come to an abrupt edge, overhanging the plain of Woevre. This front is five and a half miles long. Its most important works are, from north to south, Chatillon, Manezel, Moulainville, Elx, Mardi Gras, Lanfée, Vaux, and Hardimont.

On the north front, a long spur of the line of heights is held by Forts Roselier, St. Symphorien, and Haudainville, the last overlooking the Meuse. On the north front is a string of forts, some only 200 yards apart.

Behind the east front is Fort Tavannes, with outworks and a series of batteries, which protect the valley by which the Metz-Verdun Railroad penetrates the line of heights.

Four large forts and numerous works on a single ridge, facing northwest, and five forts on the west complete the circle about Verdun.

EVIDENCE AGAINST GERMANS.

Belgium Sends Documents to London to Prove Atrocity Charges.

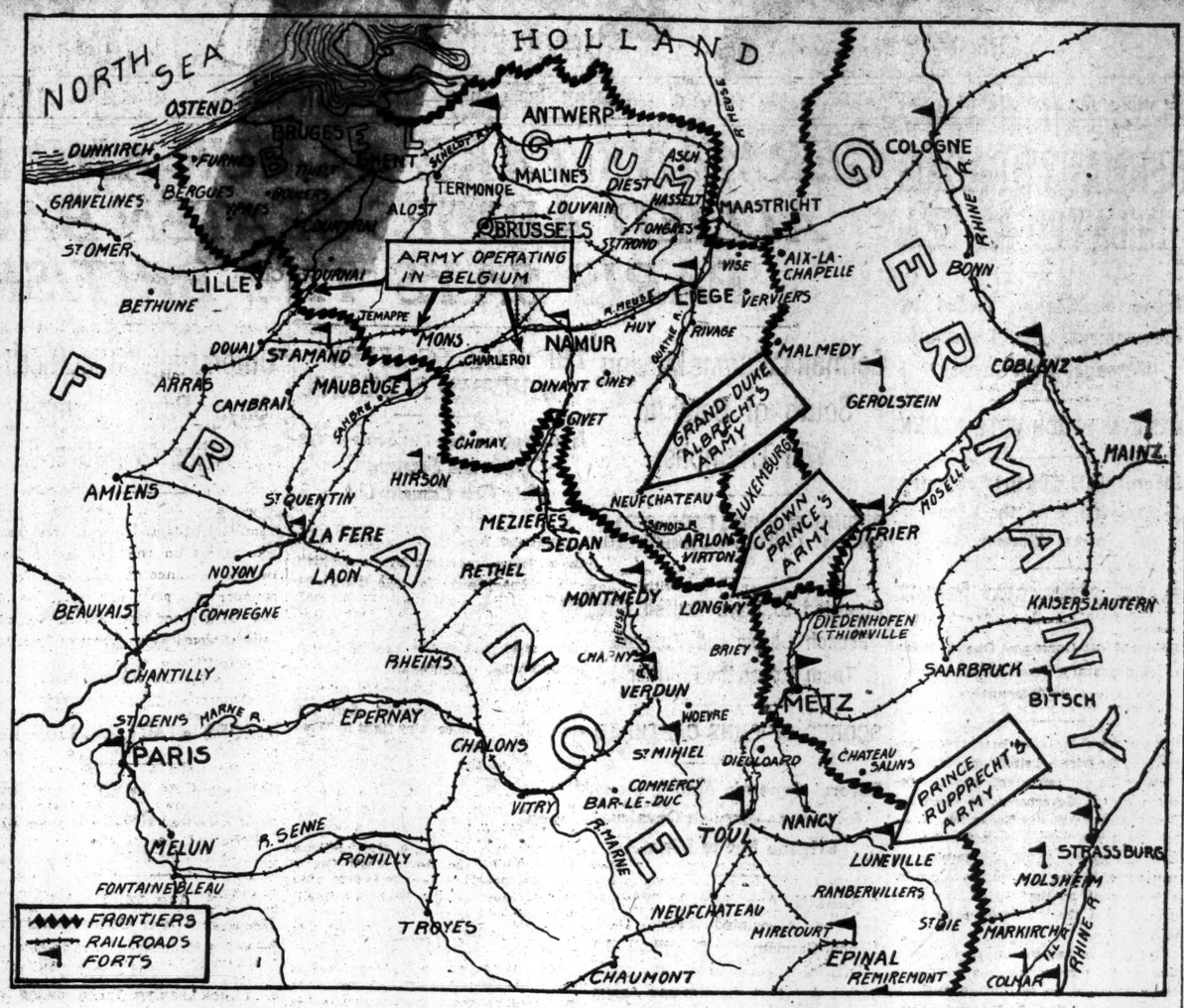
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Aug. 24, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—I am informed on high official authority that the Belgian Government has sent a special diplomatic representative to London for the purpose of laying before the British Government full documentary evidence of German atrocities in Belgium.

AUSTRIAN CRUELTY CHARGED.

Servian Protest Against Drina Army Sent to France.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Servian Government, in a protest to France, asserts that the Austrian Army during its retreat along the Drina River committed cruelties upon old men, women, and children in violation of the rules of warfare.



Map Showing Where the Four German Armies Attacked the Allied Lines.

CZAR'S TWO ARMIES CRUSHED GERMANS

Timely Arrival of a Huge Force from Warsaw Put Kaiser's Forces to Rout.

VICTORS MOVING ONWARD

Now Advancing on Seventy-Mile Front—Retreating Germans Lay Waste the Country.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says:

"The defeat of the three German Army corps in northeastern Prussia was converted into a rout by the timely arrival of another army coming from Warsaw, in the rear of the enemy's position.

"The Warsaw army, which was very powerful, completely turned the German position at the Mazur Lakes, and while extending its operations over a wide front westward, headed toward Allenstein. The German Twentieth Army Corps thus became a nut between stout crackers.

"The commanders of both Russian armies acted with energy and promptitude, worthy executives of the brain dominating the whole army.

"In Galicia the theatre of Russian strategy will be on a level with the victorious plan adopted farther north. The Austrians in Lemberg probably will be taken in a similar vise. This may be inferred from the fact that one army has reached Rava, to the north of Lemberg.

"The Germans' defense in East Prussia is based on four parallel and strongly fortified lines, running north and south. Each is supported by natural obstacles. The foremost three lines are distinct groups of numerous lakes. The fourth and strongest defense line is the Vistula River, extending from the Russian frontier to the Baltic.

"Outside these defense lines the Germans have on the northeast the very strong fortress of Königsberg, with fortified advance positions at Libau and Tapiau. This is situated on the flank of the Russian line and must be invested, necessitating the detachment of a considerable force.

"The foremost three defense lines are extensively fortified. There are important fortifications at Allenstein and Boyen and the whole is filled with lakes, leaving only comparatively narrow defiles for the advancing troops. The country is full of fortifications, partly provisional and partly fieldworks, most of which are armed with heavy guns. A frontal attack would be a very difficult task.

"The Vistula, from 500 to 1,000 yards wide, is guarded by six fortresses. The largest are at Thorn in the South and at Danzig in the North. Between them are Fordon, Kulm, Graudens, and Marienburg.

"A man entitled to rank among the first as an organizer of victory is compelled to remain far from the battlefield. He is Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Kitchener, who is now reorganizing the Russian armies. Through him the armies have been irreproachably equipped, and the spirit of the men is the same as the spirit of the nation."

MASSING FOR GREAT BATTLE

Centre of United Armies at Eylau—Czar in the Field.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An official bulletin issued at a late hour last night, announcing the occupation by the Russian forces of a number of points in German territory, has entirely confirmed the forecast of the Russian plan of campaign.

All these places are on the strategic German railways and points of junction for similar lines running into the interior of Germany. Russia here again, as in the northern theatre of war, thus secures lines admirably adapted to supply the army as it advances.

The Germans are retiring along the entire front, burning and wasting the country as they go. The Russian Army is following them up, and an action on a considerable scale probably already is in progress.

In the northern theatre of operations the Germans are in full retreat beyond the river. The railway, river, and highway from Gumbinnen meet at Darkehmen, the importance of which therefore is considerable for the advancing Russians. Ten miles to the west of Darkehmen the high road crosses another short strategic railway.

Russia's two armies, which began the invasion, are now one army advancing on a vast front of more than seventy miles in extent. If we take Napoleon's battlefields of Eylau and Friedland as the centre this indicates with sufficient exactness the actual position of the Russian forces advancing on its front of at least seventy miles to that great pitched battle, success in which even the austere Russian Commander in Chief, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch, would probably deign to call a victory—a word hitherto scrupulously avoided.

In the opinion of those who probably know this decisive battle on the eastern front will develop within three or four days, and if it does not precede the conflict on the French front will at any rate so nearly coincide with it as to make it impossible for Germany to detach assistance from anywhere.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The Central News has given out a message from its Rome correspondent saying that a dispatch received in the Italian capital from St. Petersburg declares that Emperor Nicholas has gone to the headquarters of the Russian Army, which has now taken the offensive in full strength.

FINNS LOYAL TO CZAR.

Co-operating with Russian Officials They Formerly Opposed.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A remarkable change has come over the Finns. Whereas formerly they treated some of the Russian officials as they deserved, they are now co-operating with thm.

Russian residents and Russian tourists here are all full of praise at the hospitality with which they have been met everywhere. Even the Novove Vremya, the reactionary St. Petersburg journal, which has constantly misrepresented the Finns, has been obliged to admit that the latter have behaved excellently and have been perfectly loyal. All rumors about Finland being a country in a state of revolt are nothing but nonsense.

As a reward for their loyalty, the Finns are earnestly hoping that Russia will at last realize that she has nothing to fear from the Finns, not even in time of war.

ENGLAND IN SERIOUS MOOD.

London Hushed by Suspense as Gigantic Battle Goes On.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—This day of waiting has brought home the realities of war to the British people. Not before has the whole nation been so deeply moved. Englishmen know that most of the best regiments of their army are fighting a battle on which the future of the empire may depend. Many thousands have relatives and friends in the army; they know the casualties must be great, that the death roll probably will be heavier than in the case of any British force since the Crimean war.

The only information coming from the front is contained in brief official bulletins of a vague character, and these have not been cheering. Throughout London the people tonight are in much more serious mood than at any time since they faced the war. There are no scenes of gayety in the theatres and restaurants tonight and the crowded streets are very quiet.

This does not mean that there is any less determination on the part of Britons, only that the people are beginning to realize what this war may cost them. On every side are heard declarations that the country must be prepared for a long and exhausting struggle.

While not many reproaches come from the supporters of Lord Roberts's crusade for compulsory military service, not a few admit that they never realized how small a part the British Army was in a great European struggle. Thus far England has felt the war far less than any European nation engaged, probably less than Holland and Switzerland, but now, waiting for the issue of the battle and for the lists of killed and wounded, the English people understand all that it means.

Every vessel from Belgium comes crowded with impoverished refugees who have fled before the German invasion. An organization is being formed to care for these people, and part of the Prince of Wales's relief fund, which amounts to more than $7,500,000, will be sent to Antwerp for sufferers who have taken refuge there. Thousands of Belgians have crossed the French border for asylum, and a committee will arrange for their relief.

England and France apparently propose to care for their smaller ally, who thus far has borne the brunt of the hardships of the war.

DENIES THAT ITALY WILL JOIN THE WAR

Premier Salandra Declares That No Mobilization Is Imminent.

OTHER REPORTS TO LONDON

Allies Bringing Pressure on Her and Diplomatic Circles Believed She Was Ready.

LONDON, Aug. 25—4:50 A. M.—A dispatch to The Times from Rome says that the Italian premier, Signor Salandra, assured a committee of deputies that no mobilization was imminent in Italy, and that if it did occur later it would not mean any abandonment of Italian neutrality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—While it is impossible to obtain definite information, it is generally believed that Italy will shortly announce participation in the war on the side of the allies.

The allies are now bringing tremendous pressure to bear on Italy to take an active part, and there are rumors in diplomatic circles that she has decided to take the fateful step. Americans and others returning from Italy tell stories of complete mobilization there and of a demand on the part of the army to get into the fray.

At one embassy it was said today that it appeared as though Italy were biding her time and waiting to see the results of the present fighting.

Advices from Italy indicate that the feeling exists there that were the Germans to triumph completely they would obtain a harsh revenge for Italy's leaving the Triple Alliance and adopting a neutral attitude.

The British press teems with leaders pointing out the advantage accruing to Italy if she joins the allies. These editorials go even to the extent of discussing what spoils of war in the shape of additional territory and restored provinces Italy might expect.

While there is not the slightest belief here that the present allies are unable to handle Germany and Austria, it is well recognized that Italy's assistance would make victory more sure and certainly much quicker.

The precise steps being taken to induce Italy to reach a decision are not known, but there is no doubt that England, France, and Russia are all using every conceivable argument, and in authoritative quarters hope is expressed. It is also believed that Germany and Austria are doing likewise, but no one among the allies believes these representations will be effective.

Summing up, there is good reason to believe that Italy will be the tenth nation involved in this great conflagration.

LOSSES IN ZEPPELIN FLEET.

France Believes Five German Dirigibles Are Out of Action.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Zeppelin airships, of which the Germans expected great things, appear as yet to have been inoffensive, according to opinion in the French capital. Of the fifteen Zeppelin units one is believed to have been disabled by the fire of the Liege forts on Aug. 6, and another was demolished in a shed at Metz by the French aviator Finck. Two others have been seen by Belgian aviators, apparently wrecked by wind squalls, in the forest between Metz and Aix-la-Chapelle. Another has been brought down at Badonviller, near Luneville.

Of the remainder two are supposed to be on the Russian frontier and the others at Cologne, Hamburg, and Kiel and on the French frontier.

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A. M. HUNTINGTON TELLS OF ARREST—MORE TOURISTS IN LONDON

REVELL HARRIED ACROSS GERMANY

Chicagoan, with Family, Was Searched Time After Time in Motor Dash for Frontier.

QUEST FOR WOMEN SPIES

Mrs. Revell and Maid Twice Forced to Strip—Whole Party Arrested, but Finally Get to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—One of the happiest refugees to get to London was Alexander H. Revell, merchant and reformer of Chicago, who now is recuperating at the Ritz from the consequences of an attempted motor dash across Germany.

"We left Carlsbad Aug. 2 in two hired German motor cars," said Mr. Revell. "With me were my wife her maid, two German chauffeurs, and a German courier. We had numerous passports and other papers to identify us, including military permits for the motors.

"To get to Nuremberg was our first proposition. We got there late at night, after all sorts of trouble, but no more than we had expected. We were held up frequently and our trunks examined, but I thought if we could get through with no more trouble than we already had experienced in getting to Nuremberg it would be worth while to try to get on to Aix-la-Chapelle, although the people at Nuremberg told me it would be foolish to make the attempt.

"We started at noon next day, but never got further than fifty-five miles. We were stopped every three or four miles and our baggage was examined at least every fifteen miles. Strange to say, little of the trouble came from the military authorities, although we were right in the heart of the mobilization. The principal trouble came from small Burgomasters and from peasants on the road.

"Somehow we got to Neustadt, however, where a most complete examination of us was made. We were all forced to strip, with the exception of myself. My wife and her maid both were forced to undress, and they were thoroughly searched. So were the German chauffeurs and the courier. The authorities showed no partiality. They found us all right, but tried to make us go back. I told them they had no business to be so mean to us.

Looked Down Gun Barrels.

"We went on, through all sorts of vicissitudes, which we somehow managed to survive and which included looking down the bores of guns at various places, always through the zeal of peasants, who didn't understand how to use the new power suddenly thrust into their hands.

"Finally we got as far as Main Bernheim, where a great crowd awaited us. I immediately scented trouble. I guessed that they'd been notified of our coming. We were immediately placed under arrest. The autos were placed under guard and put in one place. Our baggage was taken to the City Hall and ourselves to a small place they called a hotel, where we were guarded all night. We clearly got the impression that the authorities were looking for certain persons vaguely answering our description. They immediately examined our small baggage, and finally seemed satisfied.

"I can tell you we didn't enjoy the situation at all. Things looked pretty rocky. We didn't sleep a wink that night. My wife and her maid both carried themselves very coolly, though I knew they were most disturbed.

"Next day we were delighted to see an officer from the nearest military headquarters—Kissingen. He brought a huge police dog with him, with which we endeavored to make friends; but we didn't follow that line very far. This officer, together with the village authorities, made another thorough examination of us, All, with the exception of myself, again were forced to strip and submit to being searched, especially my wife and maid. I wasn't touched once.

Looking for Women Spies.

"I think they were especially keen in their surveillance of the women, as I understand several women spies had been found with large sums of money in their possession, but nothing was done that savored of insult. The officers simply did their duty as they saw it. I looked upon it as if we were as much in the wrong as they were for being right in the middle of what might prove for them the most tragic event in centuries.

"They even went so far as to take the tires off our automobiles in their search and to unroll every little package in our trunks and satchels.

"It took some hours to do all this in a minute way. Then we were told to get ready, and we were all taken to the military headquarters in Kissingen, where a report was made to the commanding officer. That officer said he was very sorry for all the trouble that had been caused us, but that we'd have to go back to Nuremberg—that nobody but ourselves could be responsible for our lives if we went on. We decided he was very wise, and said we would be delighted to go back.

"The commandant furnished us with a guide to the next railroad crossing, but unfortunately at the crossing after that the men in the tower saw us and telephoned ahead to the next village that we were coming. We were met on the road by a small army of peasants armed with guns. There was not a house in sight.

"This proved to be the worst experience of all. They kept the guns uncomfortably close to us and pointed right at us all the way to the village, where we again were delighted to see an officer. He soon took matters in hand. He telephoned to Kissingen, found we were all right, apologized, and gave us a guide to the next railroad crossing.

"To cut a long story short, we went through several more similar experiences, but finally got back to Neustadt, where we were warmly welcomed by friends and acquaintances on the basis of 'I told you so.'

Their Autos Commandeered.

"Two German officers came up and said they regretted to have to tell us the military demands might require them to take our automobiles. Before we could get away they had decided to retain both.

"We made friends with the two officers, and also with the Bavarian Prince Costella, who very kindly invited us to go with him to witness the departure of the troops of the district for the front. It was a wonderful sight. Incidentally, the townspeople and the authorities saw us getting into the Prince's handsome motor car. After that they were most solicitous as to our welfare and safety. They put us on a military train the next day and sent us back to Nuremberg, where, with 200 other Americans, we were under police surveillance for two weeks. All had to register. We quickly organized the American colony. I was on a committee that finally, through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and Minister van Dyke at The Hague, arranged for a special train to Amsterdam.

"Our special was a so-called sealed train. Nobody, theoretically, was allowed to get on or off from the time we started until our destination was reached. But, despite the military guards, we managed to get three American women aboard en route—two at Frankfort and one a little further on, first satisfying ourselves that they were bona-fide Americans and not spies. We then fixed it so the guards didn't find them.

"Two spies, one dressed as a clergyman, did manage to get aboard. They hid in the dining car, but were discovered and dragged off at the frontier.

"All in all, our experience was most trying. In three weeks I doubt if we got more than sixty hours' sleep."

Munsey Another Refugee.

Frank A. Munsey, another Carlsbad refugee, also is recovering at the Ritz. He was still too tired to talk today. It is understood he, too, had a thrilling motor experience. He is not telling about it, as it is understood he wants to write it himself for the American public. Until he arrived here, Mr. Munsey had not heard from America in four weeks.

BRECKINRIDGE IN BERLIN.

Makes Fast Trip with Gold, Traveling on German Official Train.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Cable advices from Berlin say Henry S. Breckinridge, American Assistant Secretary of War, has arrived there and that he shortly will start disbursing United States Government gold to American refugees.

Payments here from the sums deposited from Washington are going well. About $30,000 was paid today. It is believed that there is no further difficulty possible. The bankers' fund of $3,000,000 also is being distributed, including $50,000 to Denmark, $25,000 each to Norway and Sweden, $325,000 to Italy, and $150,000 to Switzerland. Paris already has obtained $2,000,000 direct from New York.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via Copenhagen and London.)—Henry S. Breckinridge and ten officers from the American cruiser Tennessee arrived in Berlin Sunday morning on a special train from Holland, bringing gold coin for the succor of needy Americans in Germany. Under the guidanceof an attaché from the American Embassy here the special train made fast time, considering the state of war. It took only thirteen hours to come from The Hague. The usual time for this journey under present conditions is thirty-three hours. The rapidity with which the trip was made is explained by the fact that the railroad authorities attached the special train to the car of a high German official who was coming to Berlin.

Mr. Breckinridge and his party visited the German War Ministry and other official departments today. He also visited the American Embassy, where he found the usual crowds of Americans seeking passports and other means for their departure.

It is expected that Mr. Breckinridge will start tomorrow for Vienna. Major Ryan and Captains Fenton and Gross will remain in Berlin to look after means of transport.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says that the commander of the American cruiser Tennessee, Capt. Benton C. Decker, today called upon the American Minister at The Hague, Dr. Henry van Dyke.

A Lloyds dispatch from Falmouth says that the United States cruiser North Carolina arrived there today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge has cabled to Secretary Garrison that the American relief party was treated with great courtesy by the Dutch and German officials on their journey from Rotterdam to Berlin. Secretary Garrison today issued an official summary of the work of the Tennessee and North Carolina expedition. This shows that in addition to the $300,000 left at London two officers were sent to Rome with $50,000 and to Vienna with $25,000. Capts. Schindel and Colvin and Lieut. Phipps, Jr., with $35,000, were sent to Christiania for relief work in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and two officers with $50,000 were sent to The Hague and Rotterdam. Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, with five officers and $100,000, went to Berlin. Capt. Williams was sent with $3,000 to Antwerp. In addition, $10,000 has been sent to Major Langhorne, the Military Attaché at Berlin, and Ambassador Willard received $25,000 for work in Spain.

Cash for Americans in London, even though they are unprovided with credit papers, has been arranged by Ambassador Page, according to his report to the State Department today, and the steady stream of almost destitute Americans pouring in from the Continent is promptly cared for.

The rapidity with which Americans are being moved to European ports and sailing passage for home makes it seem improbable, in the opinion of officials here, that it will be necessary to send the army transports being fitted out at Newport News.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Germans Advance All Along the Line—Lorraine Defeat a Serious Blow to French Plan—Main Russian Army in Prussia.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The day's developments show an advance by the Germans all along their lines on the French border. Their line now closely follows the French border and may be shown by drawing a straight line from Courtray, 25 miles southwest of Ghent, to Longwy on the Luxemburg border, and thence to Luneville, 15 miles southeast of Nancy. From here the German advanced line runs southeast to the Vosges Mountains, where they have pushed back the French detachments that were occupying the passes opposite Schirmeck and Colmar. An unconfirmed report states that the Germans have reoccupied Mulhausen.

The German campaign in Belgium now shows up more clearly. Due to the delay at Liege, they expected to find a strong French and Belgian resistance along the River Dyle, and to overcome it they massed their forces and suffered further delay while bringing these up and extending them over the front of the line held in Belgium by the enemy. On brushing aside the Belgian resistance, they pushed forward rapidly toward the invasion of France. The discovery of the position between Charleroi and Mons, held in strength by the French and British allies, forced the Germans to turn aside from the invasion and to concentrate all of their available forces on the Mons-Namur line, in order to push back the force that was here threatening the flank of their invading column.

The French and British position, occupying the angle Mons-Namur-Givet, was a dangerous one for them. If the Germans had broken through the angle at Namur they would take both flanks in the rear, driving back the allied forces in confusion. The dispatches, both German and British, show a more orderly retirement, indicating that the allies withdrew as soon as they saw that they were overpowered. This also tends to show that the German advance has not yet reached the line selected by the allies for their principal defense.

The German success in this great battle is important in that it clears the way for another step in their forward advance. Both Liége and Namur bar the immediate valley of the Meuse as a line of advance, but the German Army of the Meuse now has opened lines of advance both north and south of Namur. The victory at Charleroi and Mons enables the two wings of this German advance again to join each other and to continue the advance on a united front, materially strengthening their position.

The German reports of a successful advance from Neufchateau in Southern Belgium cannot yet be said to have an important influence on the campaign except in that it shows strength in the German centre, making more difficult a French attempt to break through the German line in this district.

The German success in Lorraine is the most important battle that has yet taken place in this war. The strength of the French advance, five to eight army corps, on a front of forty miles between Nancy and the Vosges Mountains shows that they were making a real effort to break through the German line in this advance. Their decisive defeat by the Second German Army of the Moselle, under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, is a serious blow to the French strategic plan for this first stage of the combat.

The reported movement of French armies from Woevre and Sedan on Neufchateau is the only sign of the general offensive move reported yesterday from Paris.

Allies' Line Located.

The line occupied by the Allies is now more clearly defined. Starting with a point near Mulhausen in the south, two French army corps hold the lines in Alsace. From the Vosges Mountains to Nancy the line is held by from five to eight corps. Opposite Metz the French line is weakly held; the main reliance seems to be placed on the fortified line of Toule-Verdun, garrisoned by a reserve army. Between Verdun and Maubeuge there seems to be concentrated one-half of the French active army, ten corps, occupying the line of the French frontier. The retirement of British troops from Mons makes it probable that the left of the British line lies near St. Amand, twenty miles southeast of Lille. There seems to be an undefended space between this left flank of the Allies and the French fortress of Dunkirk, on the English Channel, broken only by the fortified city of Lille.

The position of the British, as revealed in today's dispatches, indicates that their move was not based on Ostend, as at first reported. This first expedition was more probably based on Calais and Boulogne. If the plan of the allies is to leave the North of France undefended as far back as their second fortified line of Abbeville, Amiens, La Fere, and Reims, the base of supply of the British forces will have to be formed at some port to the west of this line. This will be of little inconvenience to the British, because their forces are transported to France by sea from all the ports of Great Britain. Havre, at the mouth of the Seine, would be as convenient for the British supplies as Calais.

Of course if the allies eventually should be able to force back the line of the German advance the British base of operations would be shifted from point to point along the coast, so as to shorten the lines of communications with her forces in the field, just as Gen. Grant in his advance on Richmond in 1864 shifted his base of supply first from Alexandria to Aquia Creek, then to Port Royal on the Rappahannock River, and then to White House Landing on the Pamunkey River as his army advanced.

The Russian Border.

The length of line of the Russian advance into East Prussia shows that she is sending a large part of her forces for this invasion. Her forces now occupy a line running from Grunhelde, 55 miles northeast of Königsberg, through Insterberg, Lotzen, Ortelsburg, to Soldau on the Russian border due south of Königsberg. The front of 130 miles indicates that Russia has not less than thirteen army corps in this advance. This would call for the concentration on this line of all the Russian active army from the conscription districts of Warsaw, Vilna, Moscow, and Kazan, with two of the three corps from the St. Petersburg district.

This force of approximately 450,000 men has opposed to them a German reserve army that must equal it or exceed it in numbers, unless Germany is fighting only a delaying action in East Prussia and is depending upon the line of the Vistula River for her main defense. A further development of the military movements along the Russian border is necessary before the general plan of the Russian armies can be definitely outlined.

The Russian military organization differs from that of France, Germany, and Austria. The latter states are divided into districts, each of which supports a corps of active army and one or more corps of the reserve army. Each corps is separately administered in maintenance, training, and mobilization, and forms a complete unit. Russia uses a larger unit of administration, the conscription district, which furnishes an army of two or three corps. If you take a map and mark circles around the conscription district centres at St. Petersburg, Vilna, Warsaw, Kiev, Odessa, Moscow, Kazan, Saratof, and Tiflis in Cauucasia, you will have a clear picture of the distribution of the Russian armies in peace.

On the call for mobilization, the companies are first filled up to their war strength by calling in the men who have most recently completed the three years' military training. Supplies are then got together, and the regiment of twelve companies is made ready to move to the front. In general each army is intended to be kept together in service, but the corps are organized with complete administrative service for war so that they may be detached if necessary.

The apparent concentration in East Prussia of all the active corps from North Russia makes possible that this advance will take the place of the one earlier reported through Poland. The troops from the south of Russia would naturally be concentrated on the Eastern border of Austria. The reports given out from this district still cover only raiding forces whose importance is relatively small. The Russian Armies should now be present in force on this border, and the next few days should determine the strength of the Austrian resistance.

CAN'T LOCATE DUCHESS.

Her Grace of Sutherland Last Heard Of in Namur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The Daily Mirror says that mystery surrounds the whereabouts of Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, who went to Belgium as a Red Cross nurse. A few days ago she was in Namur.

Inquiries at the Red Cross headquarters in London and the Duchess's London residence elicited the reply that nothing was known of her movements.

FOR 3,000 REFUGEES.

Herrick Makes Arrangements for Americans in Switzerland.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Ambassador Herrick spent today at the Foreign Office, arranging for special trains from Switzerland to Paris, and then from Paris to Havre, to facilitate the movement of Americans to the coast. He is making arrangements also for two more French steamers to take Americans home. He has sent to Pleasant A. Stovall, the American Minister at Berne, and to various American Consuls in Switzerland, the following telegram:

"Arrangements have been made for 1,000 passengers to leave Geneva Wednesday, Aug. 26; for 1,000 more on Thursday, for 500 on Friday, and 500 more on Saturday, all probably with a reasonable amount of baggage.

"These passengers must be made to understand that France is at war and Paris under military law. The Government is showing especial consideration for Americans, not only in permitting them to traverse France in such large numbers, but in providing them with transportation by land and sea when all means of transportation are required for military purposes. Hence they must cheerfully do their part and must agree to go to designated hotels in Paris and to sail by designated ships from Havre, all of which will be regular vessels of the French Transatlantic Line. Accommodations on these steamers will be assigned by an embassy committee, and they must be accepted even if passengers are less comfortable and more crowded than in times of peace.

"Such passengers as desire to proceed to London, where the steamship facilities are greater, should be concentrated on the trains leaving Geneva Saturday, and if necessary, on Friday. They will, if possible, be sent to the coast without change.

"You must assure yourself that no person not an American citizen leaves on any special train for Paris.

"Lists giving the full name, age, and profession and residence of each passenger must be prepared under your authority and accompany each train."

ALARM IN BOULOGNE.

People Fear Germans Will Try to Capture Port, Refugee Reports.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Dr. R. K. Morton of Philadelphia, who arrived in London today from Lausanne, said:

"Alarm is spreading in Boulogne. The idea now prevails there that the Germans will try to capture that port as part of a general plan to shut off communication between France and England. The people of Boulogne fear the cloudy season when they expect activity by the Germans along the English Channel."

A prominent Massachusetts woman who reached London by way of The Hague said that when she left Munich on Monday the city was much depressed on account of rumors that the Munich troops had suffered heavily at Mülhausen. It was reported that nearly half the families of Munich had relatives among the killed or wounded, but the facts were kept from strangers. One Countess is said to have lost three sons in the Mülhausen engagement.

KEEP EMBASSY AT BERLIN.

Japanese Pay Rent for Five Years and Leave $25,000 for Refugees.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via Copenhagen and London.)—The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires prior to his departure handed over a sum of money sufficient to pay the rent of the Japanese Embassy for five years, if necessary, and also 100,000 marks ($25,000) for the aid of Japanese remaining in Germany or detained here.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes an article demonstrating to the commercial men that the war does not necessarily paralyze commerce and that traffic beyond the seas is still possible by way of Rotterdam, Scandinavia, and Italy.

TOOK HUNTINGTONS TO POLICE STATION

American Couple Were Made to Undress and Were Searched as Russian Spies.

KEPT UNDER SURVEILLANCE

Allowed to Stay at Hotel—Ambassador Gerard Dispels Suspicion—Germany All for War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Archer M. Huntington, President of the American Geographic Society, is at Claridge's Hotel with Mrs. Huntington. The couple seem none the worse for their recent experience in Germany, where they were arrested as Russian spies. They took the adventure with supreme good nature, and Mr. Huntington today made it clear he harbored no bitterness toward the German authorities, regarding it as a case of people losing their heads in a time of stress.

"In view of the immense disaster that has befallen Europe," said Mr. Huntington, "the small privations of single individuals cannot be considered seriously. What actually happened was this:

"We left Carlsbad Aug. 1 at 3 P. M. The war news already was exciting, and we thought it best to get away. We motored to Nuremberg, intending to go to Munich and Switzerland. We had no passports and were stopped several times on the road, but finally were allowed to pass.

"We reached Nuremberg at 8:30 P. M. the same day and were arrested on entering the city gate. My wife and myself, our French chauffeur, and our English maid all were taken to the police station. We were compelled to undress and were thoroughly searched. Our papers were taken from us, but were returned later.

"We were kept at the police station till about 2 A. M., when we were allowed to go to a hotel, to remain there subject to police surveillance. Next day I wired Ambassador Gerard and asked his advice. No answer reached me for several days, but Mr. Gerard acted most promptly, for some days later the hotel proprietor made inquiries and learned that the surveillance had been called off, as we had been freed from suspicion.

"As a matter of fact, the authorities never made any spy charge, the arrest being made merely on suspicion. I cannot imagine why they took me for a Russian spy.

"Ambassador Gerard advised me to remain in Nuremberg till mobilization was over, which we did. Through the activities of a committee of Americans in our hotel a special train was obtained and we proceeded to Amsterdam.

"All credit should be given to Ambassador Gerard, to the committee of Americans formed for the purpose of facilitating our departure, and to the hotel proprietor, Rudolph Sotz, who did everything in his power to be of assistance. My own feeling is, and was at the time, that the authorities acted hastily in the first great excitement, but later everything possible was done to render our stay safe.

"The enthusiasm for war seemed very great in Germany, coupled with a feeling of absolute certainty of immediate success."

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington will remain here for the resent.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—While Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington were permitted by the Nuremberg authorities to remain in a hotel under police surveillance, their French chauffeur and their valet, who is an Englishman, later were made prisoners of war.

"So far as I could see," Mr. Huntington said today, "all Germany wanted war. I saw signs on military automobiles such as these: 'William, Emperor of Europe,' 'William, King of Russia,' and 'On to Paris.'"

POSED AS AMERICANS.

How Refugee Family Got Foreign Servants Through Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A party of Americans, composed of Mrs. Barclay Warburton, her son and her daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Diston of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Barclie of New York, who have arrived here from Carlsbad, Austia, managed to bring with them through Germany two French maids, a Belgian maid, and an English valet.

These four servants came through the country of their enemy under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. All of them wore American flags, and they assumed as much American self-possession as they were capable of. The ruse was entirely successful, due mainly to the fact that no passports were demanded of the party in Germany.

Shortly after war was declared, a French cook in a Carlsbad hotel started a disturbance by insulting a German chauffeur. Young Mr. Warburton says a mob numbering probably 3,000 persons chased the cook and beat him severely. The local police saved him from being lynched by taking him into custody.

Among the Englishmen at Carlsbad unable to get away is Sir John Henniker Heaton.

Harry Learned, an American, who arrived in London today from Berlin by way of Holland, says that the railroad trip from Germany to Rotterdam is slow, but that it is possible even for women traveling alone. Americans with proper credentials, he declares, are having no trouble with German officials in Berlin.

SPECIE SHIP GETS COVER.

Princess Alice Reported Damaged by a British Cruiser.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—The North German Lloyd Line steamship Princess Alice, which left here on Aug. 14 for an unknown destination, has put in at Zamboanga.

There is a rumor that she has been damaged by a British cruiser, but this lacks confirmation. The steamship is believed to carry a large amount of specie.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, ask for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

AMERICAN WOMEN STRIPPED BY MEN

Refugees Reaching London Tell of Indignities by Germans Near Aix-la-Chapelle.

CLASH NARROWLY AVERTED

Count Known in America the Culprit in One Case—Reckoning With Him Promised by American.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Stories of German indignities to American women were told today by a number of Americans who returned from the Continent. Blame for such treatment was placed on the civil authorities. In one instance it was said by a member of a party of Chicago people that at a place near Aix-la-Chapelle several women were stripped by order of the officials while the men in the party were unaware of what was happening, except in the case of one young woman.

In this case the woman, after being escorted to the room of an official, was there stripped in the presence of the official, who is said to have been a Count known in Washington and other American cities some years ago.

Word had reached the men by this time of the indignities to the other women, and they rushed to the door of the official and flung it open, finding the woman hysterical. A serious encounter was almost precipitated when one of the Americans threatened the German Count. While blows were averted, this American told the German official that he would use the last ounce of energy in his body to bring about a reckoning. Some day, he said, he intended to hunt him out and settle with him. In addition, he said, he would lay the matter before the American Government.

While they were unwilling to have the names of the insulted women known publicly, several members of the party said today to American friends here that they were not averse to having the indignities known.

Dr. B. G. Collins of Pasadena, Cal., who was a member of a touring party of ninety-two members, told today of women of their party being bodily thrown from a German train at a station near the Belgian border. He said:

"It was enough to make an American's blood boil to see women so roughly handled. In some instances they were ejected so forcibly from the train that they were thrown flat on their backs."

This party went later to Italy and then to Switzerland, and eventually back through France. Dr. Collins said:

"The Italians did not seem unanimous about the war. Neither did Switzerland. In the latter place I should not be surprised if trouble soon broke out because of the ardent sympathies in some sections for the French and in others for the Germans."

300 AMERICANS LEAVE NICE.

Will Sail for United States from Barcelona in Spain.

NICE, France, Aug. 24.—A party of 300 Americans left here today for Barcelona, from which port they will sail for the United States. Most of the other Americans at Nice who waited until the French mobilization was completed already have left, going to Paris.

Resident Americans have taken charge of ten beds in a local Red Cross hospital for French wounded.

White Rock
THE MINERAL WATER DE LUXE
It is superior and of class both as a water for diet or banquet, or, "on the side."
WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS CO.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MORE AMERICANS POUR INTO LONDON

About 500 Arrive from Switzerland and Italy and 300 More Are Expected Today.

MANY ARE WITHOUT FUNDS

Some Who Bought Supposed Steamship Tickets on the Continent Find They Were Bogus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—About 500 Americans arrived in London tonight from Switzerland and Italy, while tomorrow there will be a special train out of Switzerland with 300 more. This will bring the total number of tourists from Switzerland and Italy arriving within forty-eight hours to about 2,500. With all those returning from Italy reporting that a declaration of war seems imminent, the indications are that the tide of tourists from that section will increase daily.

The American committee rooms in the Savoy were this morning much more lively than at any time in the last four days. The demand for steamship accommodations indicated that the second installment of the exodus had assumed considerable proportions. It was necessary for some persons to wait several hours before getting near the booking clerks.

H. C. Hoover, who is at the head of the resident committee dispensing relief, said today that a large number of Americans were coming in moneyless. Some recent arrivals had accumulated bogus steamship tickets on the Continet, and were greatly distressed when they learned that their bookings were no good. One man threatened to go to the American Consul and try to hold up the vessel on which he had intended sailing, saying the steamship company had sold his reservation because the officials had found they could get a higher price for it than he had paid.

Isidor Lews of New York and twenty others arrived from Frankfort. Mr. Lews told of the activities there of an American committee which had been able to relieve the situation. He said all Americans could get out of Germany now if they were willing to stand the inconvenience of slow travel. Last Wednesday night he was in Coblenz, and it was reported then that the Kaiser was there, as well as the General Staff.

Many Americans who have come out of Germany are waiting in Holland for boats sailing from Rotterdam.

About 100 Americans arrived on the Flushing boat late tonight. Most of them had reached Holland from Carlsbad and points in Germany on the all-American special trains.

Edward Bell, Second Secretary of the American Embassy here, was at the station to meet his mother, his brother, H. W. Bell, and Morris Bagby, all from Carlsbad. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Harry Busby, Miss Hodgman, Mrs. John S. Morrison, Miss McEvoy, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Priest, and Mrs. Albert Kaskel and her daughter also arrived from Carlsbad, and Dr. and Mrs. Webster Merrifield of Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. F. L. Dean and Lincoln Dean of Worcester, Mass.; and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Whithed of North Dakota from Frankfort, having been passengers on a special train to Amsterdam. Albert Kahn of New York arrived from Munich.

REFUGEES FROM CARLSBAD.

New Yorkers Among Those to Reach The Hague—Diplomats Untiring.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 24.—Although there are many Americans still in Germany their number is rapidly diminishing. Mrs. Alexander Behrendt and daughter of New York, who arrived here today from Carlsbad, report that there are not over fifty Americans remaining there.

Among others who arrived from Carlsbad today were Judge Barlow, ex-Judge Herman Joseph, Dr. G. Fischlowitz, and Nathan Schlanger, all of New York, and Judge Graham of Philadelphia. These men constituted themselves into a relief committee in Carlsbad and did yeoman work.

The City Councilors of Carlsbad presented to the American women bouquets of red, white, and blue flowers when their trains departed. All the travelers report having received the most courteous treatment from the highest to the lowes officials and from the populace.

There have been literally hundreds of instances of generous sacrifices made by Americans to assist unfortunate fellow-countrymen, but the bulk of this work has fallen upon the diplomatic and consular officials. Not only have they worked night and day, but they also have contributed thousands of dollars from their private purses to assist needy compatriots.

Many prominent Americans in Europe have been volunteering to assist the officials. The volunteer staff of Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister to The Hague, now includes George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law at Harvard; Charles H. Sherrill, ex-American Minister to Argentina; Alexander R. Gulick, and Charles E. Russell of New York, Philip Marshall Brown of Princeton, ex-American Minister to Honduras; the Rev. Teunis Van Dike of New York, and a number of young collegians. These men are doing most exacting clerical work, twelve or more hours daily.

Dr. van Dyke was the first of the American diplomats to ask for authority from the State Department to indorse travelers' checks and other negotiable paper. The Minister and Marshall Langhorne, Secretary of the legation, are personally meeting American travelers and aiding them. Thus far they have indorsed more than $50,000 worth of paper, which the Netherlands Bank is honoring.

Similar conditions prevail in Berlin, where Ambassador Gerard and his Secretaries and a big volunteer staff are working long hours. Their labor unfortunately has been made harder by the almost hysterical conduct of many Americans. Mr. Gerard was once compelled to administer a sharp rebuke to the crowd of Americans besieging the Embassy. He declared that some members in it were "acting like mad persons." One woman applicant for a passport when asked her age retorted: "What business is that of yours?"

New Yorkers Abroad Heard From.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. L. Torriani of this city, have cabled here that they arrived safely at The Hague on Aug. 21. Since early in July Mr. and Mrs. Torriani, with a party of six, had been at Feldafing-on-Starnbergersee, near Munich.

Charles F. Theilusson of 520 West 157th Street, with his wife and his sister, sailed for home on the French liner Espagne, which left Havre Aug. 22. Mr. Theilusson is Principal of Public School 115.

JAPANESE FLEET BEFORE KIAO-CHAU

Continued from Page 1.

tion. To Japan, Kiao-Chau became a menace, and the integrity of China and peace in the Far East were in constant danger.

KIAO-CHAU AWAITS ATTACK.

Blows Up Bridges to Halt Invasion by the Japanese.

TSING-TAU, China, Aug. 24.—The cipher message from Emperor William addressed to the Tsing-tau garrison, in which they were called upon to defend the position to the uttermost, was read aloud at roll call last Friday evening. It was received stoically.

The Germans have dynamited all the tall structures here which might be of any assistance to an attacking fleet in giving them sighting points. They have also destroyed the railroad bridge at the boundary of their leased territory in Kiao-Chau, and have razed the Chinese villages within the territory. The inhabitants of these villages have been partly compensated.

ALL QUIET IN COREA.

Governor Sends the German Consul Away in a Special Car.

SEUL, Corea, Aug. 24.—News of the declaration of war by Japan was received here quietly. Gen. Terauchi, the Japanese Governor, conveyed the news to the German Consul at Seul and placed a special car at his disposal for his trip to the coast.

There has been no excitement in Corea.

BLOCKADE UNDER WAY.

Peking Hears England, France, and Russia Are Aiding Japan.

PEKING, Aug. 24.—The blockade of Tsing-tau, the fortified seaport of Kiao-Chau, has begun. British, French, and Russian vessels of war are taking part in the movement.

Up to the present only Brit[illegible]

ments have received orders to co-operate with the Japanese in the operations against Kiao-Chau on the land side. The French, however, are expecting orders to assist the British. There probably will be only two or three regiments from each nation.

No reliable information has reached here yet as to any Japanese landing on Kiao-Chau.

ENVOY LEAVES BERLIN.

Japanese Embassy Now in the Hands of James W. Gerard.

BERLIN, (Via London,) Aug. 24.—The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, who received his passports from the German Government yesterday, left Berlin today. His departure was accompanied by no untoward incident. He is proceeding to the Dutch frontier.

The rupture of relations between Japan and Germany was effected in a simple manner. A representative of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs proceeded Sunday morning to the Japanese Embassy and handed passports to the Japanese Chargé, with the verbal remark that Germany had no response to make to Japan's udtimatum concerning the surrender of Kiao-Chau.

The Japanese representative turned his embassy and its archives over to the protection of the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard.

ULTIMATUM MERELY FILED.

Report in London That Kaiser Entirely Ignored Japan's Note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin is due to arrive at The Hague tonight, and will come to London immediately. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Berlin, will take charge of Japanese affairs there and will protect the Japanese subjects remaining in Germany, of whom there are possibly a score. It appears that Germany did not deign to give any response whatsoever to the Japanese ultimatum. Newspaper reports say the Minister of Foreign Affairs told the Chargé d'Affaires that Germany had no answer, but advices received at the embassy here indicate that Germany did not even go that far, saying nothing, but merely permitting the ultimatum to lapse. The Kaiser evidently had simply laid aside the ultimatum for future reference.

Advices indicate that the Japanese move excites popularity in Japan. It is insisted here that Japan fully intends to meet her pledges and will surely return Kiao-Chau to China.

No one here believes that Japan will encounter much difficulty in the capture of the place unless the German garrison determines upon fighting until all are dead. The press, which gives comparatively little attention to this angle of the war, expresses the hope that the action of Japan will arouse no animosity in America.

SIEGE IS EXPECTED.

Japanese Embassy Thinks Capture of Kiao-Chau Will Be Delayed.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—No news of Japanese or German military operations in the Far East has reached London since Japan's declaration of war upon Germany.

According to the Japanese Embassy here those who are looking for the occupation of Kiao-Chau immediately will be disappointed. The view is expressed at the embassy that in order to avoid needless loss of life the operations against Kiao-Chau will be more prolonged than otherwise would be the case.

AUSTRIA OUT OF JAPAN'S WAR.

To Disarm Her Cruiser and Her Envoy to Stay in Tokio.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Danger of war between Japan and Austria was removed today through the agreement of Austria to dismantle her cruiser, the Kaiserin Elizabeth, now at Tsing-tau.

The Austrian Ambassador had been preparing to leave Tokio when the Japanese Government indicated its approval of a suggestion for dismantling the cruiser. Austria accepted the proposal, and instructed the officers to interne the ship at Shanghai. The Austrian Ambassador then let it be known that he saw no occasion to leave Japan.

SAY PACKERS PUT UP PRICES—WAR'S EFFECT IN RURAL ENGLAND

SAY MEAT MARKET IS NON-COMPETITIVE

Retailers Hold Packers and Refiners Responsible for High Prices.

WHOLESALERS MAKE DENIAL

Charge Made That Argentine Meat Supply Is Practically Controlled in America.

It was brought out yesterday at the inquiry into increased food prices before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in the Criminal Court Building that the wholesale meat market here is not a competitive one, though the packers claim it is. In Kings County, District Attorney James C. Cropsey brought witnesses who testified that the retail price of sugar had advanced from $4.50 on July 31 to $6.28 a barrel on Aug. 11, and he told the court he does not believe the increase is warranted.

Except in very rare cases it is a waste of time for the retail butcher to go "shopping," witness told Magistrate McAdoo. It seems to be the general opinion of the retail trade that the asking price is fixed high by the wholesalers in order that it may be lowered during the "bargaining." There have been exceptional cases when the price of a grade of meat varies, but that was when a concern had been overstocked or the meat had deteriorated.

It was also brought out that the American packers now practically control the Argentine meat supply. With the difficulties in shipping the meat to independent houses and the lack of proper exchange facilities there is not much hope for the ultimate consumer, for Argentine meat prices fluctuate in sympathy with the home-grown article. Without Argentine meat, however, it was testified the native article would be 3 and 4 cents a pound more.

Deny Fixing Prices.

Charles J. Higgins, the district manager for Morris & Co., was the first witness, and he, like other representatives of the packers, denied any price fixing by agreement. The witness, explained to Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford, who is conducting the inquiry, that he fixed the asking price. In making a price he said he was influenced by local market conditions and by the cost statement which came with the shipments.

"Is it not rue that the packing houses charge practically the same rate for the same grades of meat?" Mr. De Ford asked.

"No," replied Mr. Higgins emphatically. "A market may be stiff and the managers will be stiff on price. In another market the supply may be plentiful and the price will not be so stiff. I belief there is price cutting in the market."

Questioned by Magistrate McAdoo, Mr. Higgins told how, in his opinion, the law of supply and demand had brought about the rise in prices of two weeks ago.

The proper methods of purchasing from the packers was described by August P. Gruner, who looks after the 125th Street market at 2,508 Broadway, and is President of the East Side Retail Butchers' Association. He was frank to say that in his opinion wholesale prices are fixed so high that there is room to get a reduction. If the retailer bids the salesman down too far the other will give him a price and say, "Those are the orders from headquarters."

Very little was contributed to the information on purchasing by Richard Webber of 123d Street and Third Avenue. Asked the reason for the one-price market in New York, he said that he had a suspicion, and added: "I think the market is non-competitive. Retail prices are adjusted to the wholesale prices."

Alfred H. Benjamin represents a company controlled by English capital and owning two plants at Buenos Aires and one at Montevideo. He told Mr. De Ford that he did not go after the packers' business because they owned their own plants in South America and because the major part of his trade went to the Argentine Government and to Great Britain.

The hearing will be continued this afternoon.

No Evidence of Conspiracy.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood, who has charge of the Federal investigation, said yesterday afternoon that the Government detectives working in this district had been unable to find any evidences of a conspiracy in raising prices on foods coming from other States.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County continued his "John Doe" investigation into increased cost of food supplies yesterday before Justice Russell Benedict in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Lawyer J. A. Dykman, representing Arbuckle Brothers, sugar and coffee merchants, and the Bush Terminal Company filed a protest against the investigation on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction to examine witnesses in the manner employed in this inquiry.

Lawyer Rawdon W. Kellogg, representing James Butler, the retail grocer who has stores all over Greater New York, protested against the amount of books, papers, memoranda, and other data called for in the subpoena served upon his client.

"If the District Attorney wants them here, bring them," said Justice Benedict. "I don't see anything subpoenaed that you can't reasonably produce here. This is a sweeping investigation by the District Attorney, and this Magistrate is glad to do all in his power to help make it effective for the benefit of the public."

Samuel F. Boyd, President of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, furnished a list of prices at which refined sugar had been sold in the stores of the company recently. The figures showed that the price had advanced from $4.50 on July 31 to $6.26 a hundred on Aug. 11.

Drug Prices Move Up.

United States District Attorney William J. Youngs continued his investigation before the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday. A number of druggists and jobbers in drugs testified as to increased prices. John James of Towne & James, wholesale druggists, declared that thymol has risen from $2 to $12 a pound; Russian cantharides from $1.25 to $7 a pound; citric acid from 62 cents to $1.25 a pound; asperin from 38 to 52 cents an ounce; opium from $7.25 to $9.25 a pound; quinine from 22 to 35 cents an ounce.

STRAUS'S ADVICE TO ALLIES.

Should Induce Russia to Grant Equal Rights to All.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Oscar S. Straus, former American Ambassador to Turkey and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, said today:

"Sympathy with the allies in the war would be greatly increased were it not for the feeling that Russia does not grant to all her citizens equal rights in time of peace. In war Russia is willing that men of all faiths shall fight. All her citizens want to fight. But, in a spirit of fairness, Russia should put all her citizens on an equal footing, both in time of war and in time of peace.

"The allies would do well to have Russia assure Roman Catholics, Jews, Stundobors, men of all faiths, who are waging her battles, that they shall have equal rights with Russian Church members when the struggle ends. They must fight, together in behalf of the Government; they should stand on an equal footing after the war.

"Russia's assurance that it will treat all equally would strengthen the allies; it would convince neutral nations that Russia will no longer discriminate against any of its citizens, and I hope that Great Britain and France will suggest diplomatically that Russia strengthen the Triple Entente by such action."

ASK ALL THE TRUTH.

French Writers Want Public Trusted, Even in Case of Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Criticism of the official news bureau for suppressing intelligence of disasters to the French arms has already emanated from ex-Premier Clemenceau and the Temps.

Stephen Pichon now joins the chorus of disapproval with an editorial in the Petit Journal headed "Let the Public be Trusted." He says:

"There is one manifestation of public opinion, which has been growing more marked for several days, to which the Government ought to pay attention. It is generally agreed that the official communiqués do not give a sufficient idea of the events to which they refer.

"No one suggests for a moment that information be given likely to prejudice the action of the General Staff, either concerning the movements of troops or the results of the fighting, but it is noticed in relation to facts that the communiqués are likely to test the people's strength of mind.

"The public realizes that, owing to the immense range of operations, they cannot invariably be successful. It is therefore prepared to received bad news as well as good news.

"So why wait before mentioning a withdrawal of, or even a check to, our troops until the public is disturbed by often interested rumors from independent or hostile sources? Please tell the truth from the beginning."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Alfred Capus, the Academician, writing in The Figaro this morning in a vein which is common in all Paris newspapers, says:

"Now that a million men are clashing together on the same battlefield; now that in a few days' time the first knot is going to be cut, public opinion ought to be concentrated on this event and its consequences. It should not allow itself to be influenced by episodes, no matter how thrilling or pathetic they may be. All these become of secondary importance in comparison to the prodigious happenings of the battle in Belgium, which is now looked for from one moment to another.

"Let us, therefore, no longer dissipate our emotion—it might be that at a given time we should no longer be able to control it. During these terrible days let us force ourselves, not to think either of our victory in Mülhausen or of our check in Lorraine.

BELGIUM ISSUES PROTEST.

Minister at Washington Says German Statements Are Untrue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—E. Havenith, the Belgian Minister, today communicated a protest from his Government to the State Department against German statements of Belgium's conduct on the battlefield.

"Germany has permitted many of her soldiers to slaughter the peaceful population, to burn down townlets and villages, and to threaten the civil population with the greatest horrors," says the protest. "The list of atrocities ascertained by an investigation committee is already long. Belgium will ask for an international investigation of the cruelties committed."

Mr. Havenith stated that reports of recent official dispatches to him saying the Belgians were defeated by superior German forces should have stated they "retreated" before superior German forces. There was no suggestion of defeat in the telegram, the minister said.

NEARLY 50 PAPERS SUSPEND.

War Hits Trade and Sporting Publications in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The Daily Mail says that since the war began nearly fifty papers devoted to interests of trades and sports have suspended publication. In most cases the circulation was not extensive, but, taken in the aggregate, the suspensions have resulted in considerable loss of employment.

Some of the journals will be revived on the return of better times, but in the case of others they have, it is feared, been put to bed for the last time.

EUGENIE GIVES $2,000.

Ex-Empress Contributes to French National Relief Fund.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—In the fourth list of subscriptions received by the Committee of National Aid appears a gift of $2,000 from the Comtesse de Pierrefonds.

This title conceals the identity of the ex-Empress Eugenie.

WOMEN SNIPING GERMANS?

Officer Says Belgian Civilians Must Be Punished for Resisting.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Telegraph quotes a letter written by a German army officer to the Dusseldorfer Tageblatt, in which he says:

"We are simply compelled to burn villages, because civilians, especially women, shoot on our advancing troops. Yesterday civilians from a church tower killed several of my men. We took prisoners all the occupants of the church, and shot them and burned several houses to teach the civilians a lesson.

"Whenever we are fortunate enough to capture French snipers we hang them up on the trees along the road."

YSAYE WANTS TO ENLIST.

Virtuoso Has Three Sons in Belgian Army, Miss Tryl Says.

LONDON Aug. 24.—Josephine Tryl of Chicago, a pupil of Eugene Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, has arrived in London from Belgium. She says Ysaye is an intense patriot. He has three sons fighting in the Belgian Army, the youngest only 16 years old, and he wants to enlist himself. His wife is busy sewing for the soldiers.

Hearing a report that English troops were landing near Ostend, Ysaye provided himself with a big valise filled with packages of tobacco and made his way to the coast. His plan was to distribute his gifts to the Englishmen. He found a large crowd of excited Belgians, but no British.

Miss Tryl said she heard that Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, was serving as an officer in the Austrian Army and that Jacques Thibaut, the French violinist, was serving in the French Army.

HOW WAR AFFECTS RURAL ENGLAND

An American Woman's Account of Conditions on the Yorkshire Coast of the North Sea.

ALL YOUNG MEN IN ARMS

Countryside Stripped of Field Workers to Fill the Barracks—Hospitals in the Homes—Famine Prices.

By RUTH KAUFFMAN,
(Mrs. Reginald Wright Kauffman.)
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLOUGHTON-UNDER-SCARBOROUGH, (on the North Sea,) England, Aug. 14.—Everybody knows what is happening in London, in the houses of Parliament, and before Buckingham Palace. There the legislators are deciding what England's army and navy shall do, and there the King's proclamations affirming these decisions are being read. What I have to tell is something that is not being told Americans, something that nobody in Parliament or palace has time to think about. What I want to do is to draw from my own surroundings a typical picture of how, not London and not the army and navy, but that great rural England, which constitutes the real England, is affected by the warlike preparations of Legislature and monarch.

Our house, my husband's and mine, is perched on the Yorkshire coast, between the cliffs and the moors, 400 feet above the water, yet only a half-mile from the North Sea—the German Ocean. Twenty miles south of us is that point of England which is nearest Prussia. Ours is the unfortified shore at which, if it is to strike at the English coast, Germany must strike. Whatever, therefore, happens in our neighborhood is a test of what this war means to England the country, as distinct from London the city.

First, for the personal note. Our house is on a hilltop, in itself a splendid target for alien guns. Scarborough's semi-circular indentation, with its ruined castle on the Gibraltar-like rock, lies six miles to the south of us, in full view, at night a twinkling coronet of lights. Flamborough Head, less than a score of miles beyond, blinks steadily at us with its revolving light from evening to dawn; off that promontory Paul Jones sunk the Serapis, whose anchor even now takes a prominent place in a Scarborough square, rescued, as a placard says, from "that gallant action that took place in 1779."

No Field Workers Left.

What concerns us here is of a more intimate matter, and more important to the country. The crops will be ripe in a fortnight. We are wondering whether there will be any men or horses left to gather them in. Every able-bodied man between the ages of 19 and 30 is being called by his country, and every able-bodied man between those ages has either already answered or is on the point of answering. Horses are being requisitioned right and left. Our two horses, as American citizens, are not exempt—or so says Walter C. Hamm, United States Consul at Newcastle—and we expect hourly to have to give them up. Yet rural England must keep city-England from starvation—if it can.

We rode across country into Scarborough yesterday afternoon. The barracks, permanently stationed just outside of Scarborough, but as a rule lazily half empty, were crowded with drilling soldiers in service uniforms. Tired men, lazy, sleeping on the roadsides. The holiday-makers, caught in the midst of their annual holiday, were making abortive attempts at amusing themselves, and we had to ride between a crowd of them in masquerade, their faces painted, many of them dressed as American Indians.

Empty Shops.

Except the provision shops, the shops were empty. No one thought of buying hats and gowns, and women forgot to shop. Bands of Boy Scouts and groups of soldiers interrupted progress on the steep main street, incongruous among the merrymakers. The fishing fleet from Scotland, which lives by following the herring from port to port, spends August in Scarborough, an entire village from North Scotland, thus living mostly on the sea. Yesterday on the side streets the fisher girls walked slowly, knitting jerseys and stockings, their boats lying idle, ordered in by the Admiralty. They should have been busy on the docks, their red hands dipping into barrels of salt herrings, their fingers deftly cutting out the gills and throwing the fish into other barrels faster than one can count, as Charles Reade has so well described them. With the fishing fleet ordered off the North Sea fish has doubled and trebled its cost. In the harbor three torpedo boats lie constantly on guard, occasionally scuttling up and down the coast to scout.

We could not put up our horses in any of half a dozen stables; eighteen soldiers' horses had just been quartered in the first place, the stable was full with twenty at the second, the third was filled to capacity.

Threats for Non-Resisters.

There is a Quaker element in Scarborough that has always opposed war of all kinds. In the Boer war, the Rowntree Café (a tea shop where luncheons are served at noon, and where tea and scones and cake are popular at 4 o'clock) had all its windows smashed on account of the anti-war feeling. Posters that the Rowntrees have now put up of "Peace at Any Price" were being torn down, put up again as soon as they were down, and just as we passed the police were giving orders that no more signs of the kind were to be posted or there would be a riot.

A week ago food prices rose to the famine point, flour that had been 38 cents per stone (it is bought here by the fourteen pounds) was then 60 cents; sugar, oatmeal, hams, tea, and bread doubling in price. Meat has gone up enormously, but our own butcher has bravely and stubbornly declared that, though he has to buy most of his meat from exorbitant dealers, he will lose his profit and keep prices to the ordinary level until he is actually selling at a loss. Every effort is being made, especially by the small dealers, to prevent panic. Coal has not changed its price at all, and there is the promise that, unless the mine workers cease work, there is little reason for its rise. But the large retail provision shops in Scarborough are refusing to supply any but their regular customers, and all credit is to be stopped, payment on delivery demanded, and price being the market price at time of delivery instead of that of purchase.

Famine Food.

Panicstricken buyers have bought in enormous quantities. Where the orders are known to be for purposes of hoarding the shopkeepers are refusing them. Tea, that English staple, is being bought up right and left, and an order given nearby (but refused) came from a family of husband and wife in a tiny house with a single maid: One hundred pounds of tea and sixty sides of bacon.

Tramps have cropped up from nowhere and straggle by, very angry when refused, for there are now too many to supply. It is practically certain that the gardens will be stripped in the night, and already chickens and ducks have disappeared by the dozen. Our solitary policeman finds it quite impossible to prevent the smaller kind of pillage; his round is one of ten square miles.

On our ride back, along the country roads, we were passed by a dozen whizzing automobiles, carrying officers going to join their corps, and at least fifty soldiers, in groups of five or six, their legs dangling loosely from unsaddled, requisitioned horses. At two smithies soldiers stood at their horses' heads while shoes were being altered.

Beds for the Wounded.

The doctor of our district, a practical surgeon, as all English country doctors must be, is in charge of the Red Cross "local." He hailed us from his motor car.

"I've just stopped at your place," he said. "How many beds can you let me have for wounded men? I may want to put some men up there. We expect some wounded in, and I'm counting the spare beds in the district."

Two houses, the two nearest to our own, and the country houses of Leeds manufacturers, have been converted into hospitals; Lord Airedale, with a large house half a mile below us, has offered eighty beds, and every private house along the line is anxious to give what it can, if only one or two beds at a place. An Englishman's house, we used to be told, was his castle; now it bids fair to become his hospital.

Shots at Sea.

That there must soon be fighting in the North Sea seems inevitable, and quite likely just off our cliffs. We have several times heard the distant boom of cannon, and every smallest village in Britain is praying for her fleet. Germans are not popular here, but those who live in England are, I think, being treated with more consideration than the British and some of the Americans we hear of in Germany. But the policeman, alarmed by some rumor, roused us at midnight last night and solemnly asked us if we were Germans or Austrians. When we showed him our American passports, visé for Russia, where we went in June, and stamped from end to end with Russian police permission to enter and leave Russia, he apologized profusely and swore that he had merely wanted our definite assurance.

What Is a German?

"But how," he asked, "do you tell a German? I suppose I may have passed a dozen within the last twenty-four hours, and one was just arrested who has been spying all around Cloughton. Aren't they beery-looking, and haven't they very big red cheeks and noses? I'll run them down pretty smart if I see any of them!"

Like most of our English neighbors we are merely waiting—anxiously waiting for decisive news. No one in England wants this war; every one hopes for its early termination. Every one is humanely trying to alleviate the suffering that is certain to come, and tomorrow afternoon I go to the first Red Cross sewing meeting to help make garments for the wounded.

This is the countryside that, until a week ago, was the quietest I have ever seen. When it was a landscape slumbering under a heavy peace and quiet, an almost affluent prosperity. Today it is a landscape quivering with expectation, listening for cannon, facing poverty and war.

CONDEMN SHIP PURCHASE.

British and French in South America Call the Project a Yankee Trick.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 24.—British and French local papers condemn what they understand as the project to put foreign vessels belonging to belligerents under the American flag temporarily and say that the United States is establishing a precedent likely to be imitated by the South American States. They refer to it as a piece of Yankee trickery.

American business interests here are fearful that the temporary Americanizing of foreign ships will injure the immense opportunities for South American trade by placing the United States in the position of saving German merchantmen.

Drugs and medicines of European manufacture are rapidly increasing in price. This offers an opportunity to American wholesale druggists.

URGES ACTION ON SHIPPING.

Herman Ridder Wants Our Merchant Marine Built Up Now.

Herman Ridder writes in an editorial in English in the Staats-Zeitung to-day:

"We do not wish to build upon the adversity of others. We do not need to. But if, in the present self-wrought chaos of European trade, we do not take advantage of the present opportunity of rehabilitating our merchant marine, we shall fall in a great economic duty which we owe to ourselves, but to those other peaceful nations of the world which, like ourselves, are suffering from the war and which depend to an extent which is increasing daily, upon this country to feed and clothe them.

"England is jealous of her interests. The subsidized and able pen of H. G. Wells makes the appeal which Englishmen believe will appeal to the 'sportsmanship' of Americans. However, we are a competitor of England for the markets of the world. Are we to allow Great Britain to dominate our shipping policies? The Ship Registry bill which was rushed through Congress and signed by the President last week is welcome as a first step in the right direction. It is not, however, a complete nor to any considerable extent even a partial panacea for the ills from which our merchant shipping is suffering.

"We have wasted years attempting to aid the ship-builders of this country and failed because we did nothing for the ship-owner. We have allowed the fetich of industrial paternalism to blind us to what now appears a very simple proposition: that the ship-owner cannot be manacled without the ship-builder finding his own hands tied. The interests of the owners demand our first attention if we wish to see the American flag restored to the high places it once held on the seas. Those of the builders will follow as a matter of natural economic law.

"The great handicap under which American owners compete with those of Europe is that of excessive overhead expenses, while some of this is inherent in and inseparable from our advanced standards of wages and living, others are an imposition of the navigation laws.

"The necessity for the Government to enter the field at the present time as the majority owner of a fleet of ore-carriers is not clearly patent. What good, I am compelled to ask, can come from the flotation of bonds to finance such an undertaking and the expenditure of the funds and money necessary to work it up, if, after a month or two, the ships are going to be thrown under the hammer?

"At the present moment Congress would do well to drop a scheme of such unwieldy and hypothetical value and busy itself underwriting war risks on the cargoes and bottoms which will not be at all backward about coming forward when they can obtain insurance. It should then take up the matter of affording American capital every attraction in the field of ship-owning and operating."

CALLS IT PEOPLE'S WAR.

Kaiser Was Powerless to Resist Public Opinion, Staats Zeitung Says.

In an editorial this morning the Staats Zeitung says:

One of the finest features of the glorious victories of the last few days is that they have been won in common by the sons of the north of Germany and the south. The entire German people have gone forward armed. It is a war of the people. Wetterlé, the unscrupulous agitator of the Alsatian populace, has admitted positively that this war grew out of the will of the people, and that the Kaiser would have risked his crown if he had attempted to oppose this trend of public opinion. How stupid the hollow phrase sounds that appeared in yesterday's Times, that the war was being waged only to preserve the Hapsburg dynasty and Hohenzollern power—how stupid this sounds alongside of this admission of an outspoken enemy of Germany.

It is impossible to convey to The Times and many others a realization of the idea of "a nation at arms." Many Americans wonder at the fact that the Kaiser is sending his son into the war. The Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia certainly belongs to the nation in arms the same as his imperial father.

They, too, are defending the Watterland; they, too, are possessed of the furor teutonicus. As Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, whose son is in the army and whose wife wears the Red Cross sign of mercy, has expressed it so succinctly: "The whole German people, from the Kaiser down to the poorest laborer, stand prepared to defend their country."

That is the German nation at arms. With nailed fist and an iron will to conquer. The people's faith is firm in the justice of their cause.

BERLIN NEWSPAPERS DENY 'FRENCH LIES'

Given to Returning Americans to Meet Alleged False Reports in This Country.

KAISER'S PORTABLE SHEDS

His Quarters at the Front Described —Motor Car Kitchen Cooks Meal for Twelve.

Copies of the latest German newspapers were brought to THE TIMES by Walter S. Davis, President of the Seaboard Rice Milling Company of Galveston, Texas, who arrived here on the Noordam yesterday morning. Mr. Davis explained that the papers were thrust by German newspaper men into the hands of Mrs. C. M. Malcolm, mother of the Assistant Attorney General of the Philippine Islands, when she left Berlin aboard the special train on which Ambassador Gerard conducted several hundred Americans to Holland. The train reached Rotterdam at midnight, and three hours later the Noordam sailed with its passengers.

With the packages of papers thrust into the hands of the American passengers at Berlin were printed announcements begging them to distribute the newspapers in America among their friends and particularly among American newspaper offices, "in order to meet the false news which has been purposely disseminated abroad by forces hostile to Germany."

Under the heading, "German Reply to the French Lies," the Berliner Deutsche Tageszeitung of Aug. 13 contains such items as these:

German soil cleared of Frenchmen! At Mulhausen the Germans have captured ten French officers and 513 men, ten cannon, ten wagons, and a large number of rifles. The German soil is cleared of Frenchmen.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—At Lagarde more than 1,000 unwounded French soldiers have been captured by the German troops. This is more than one-sixth of all the French engaged in the battle.

On the previous day this engagement was described as follows:

A mixed brigade of the French Fifteenth Army Corps was attacked by our defensive troops at Lagarde, in Lorraine. The enemy was driven, with heavy losses, into the forest of Parroy, northeast of Luneville. They were forced to leave in our hands a standard, two batteries, four machine guns, and about 700 prisoners. A French General has fallen.

The same paper contains an article suggesting that a mutiny and revolution similar to that in 1857 probably will follow in India on the heels of the European war.

Friendly Toward Americans.

The friendliness of Germans for American travelers is proclaimed in successive numbers of The Tageszeitung, and in The Continental Times, a paper published for Americans. This paper, on Aug. 13, contained among others this announcement:

FAREWELL TO OUR FRIENDS!

Today, Thursday, a number of our American friends are leaving for home via Holland. They carry with them our best wishes for a safe and happy voyage and a hearty welcome at home. Meantime, all Americans can be certain and can assure every one in the United States that those of their fellow-countrymen left behind will receive the same consideration, care, and comfort that has so often been shown to them and for which Germany stands foremost.

About 800 American gentlemen and ladies about to return home assembled last night at the invitation of the American Association of Commerce in the Hotel Adlon. J. Wolff, the President of the Chamber, held a lengthy speech in which he announced various official regulations for the settling of financial conditions for Americans in Germany. Amidst great applause he made known that several of the German great banks had offered, in the most loyal manner, to regulate the financial difficulties of Americans here caused by the outbreak of war.

The Berlin Hotel, Bristol, has given new proof of its hospitality by offering 150 rooms to Americans compelled to remain here.

The Kaiser's personal plans for his quarters during the war were described as follows:

The Kaiser invariably accompanies his troops and shares the pleasure of their bivouac. In camp the Kaiser lives in a portable shed, which, despite its simple construction, is proof against wind and weather. These sheds are constructed of wood and iron and are divided into various partitions. The size of each apartment is about sixty square meters, each one being fitted up with cane furniture. One of the divisions is used as a bedroom and contains a portable camp bed. These halls are easily transported, so that the Emperor's other comforts more trouble is taken, a special motor kitchen car with everything necessary to provide a first-class meal for twelve persons being used.

The Tageszeitung charges that Russian Army officers, following their practices at the time of the war with Japan, are demoralized in all the crack regiments. It asserts that "accompanied by every devisable comfort and their lady friends, they are said to regard the entire campaign simply as a pleasure jaunt." To prove that Russia had long made preparations for the war, the paper adds:

About 45,000 Russian harvesters are being retained in Germany. When some of these were arrested in the district of Konitz, it was found that as early as the beginning of July, immediately after the Sarajevo assassination, the foremen had been provided by the Administration of the Russian Army, with orders that were to be handed to the workmen immediately after the publication of another general order. These orders that have thus been found prove that Russia hoped to mobilize against Austria-Hungary before Germany was to be officially notified of these measures. These confiscated Russian orders that intentionally were not sent through the Russian Consulates, call the men to 'military exercises.'

Praise Navy's Spirit.

German torpedo boats, according to the German papers of Aug. 13, were sighted off the coast of Scotland and off the Shetland Islands. Under the heading "Not a Lame War on the Sea," The Tageszeitung says:

It has become known, in connection with the efficiency of our navy, that a part of our marine force, on the North Sea, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean, have carried on their activities to the very shores of our enemies' lands. These operations show how the navy is inspired with the offensive spirit like that of our army.

The bombardment and closing of the fortified harbor of Libau, in which the small cruiser Augsburg and the Magdeburg took part, was successfully carried out. The resultant panic of our foe is shown by the subsequent dynamiting of the wharves at Hango. Of no less importance was the appearance of our Mediterranean ships off the coast of Algiers, and the bombardment of the fortified towns of Philippeville and Bone.

In the North Sea our ships have made several aggressive reconnoitrings, without meeting a single ship of the enemy since the heroic action in which the little Koenigin Luise, under Commander Mecum Hermann, made such a memorable impression on all England. The nature of the war on the sea makes it likely that decisive encounters can probably be expected only after considerable time.

The Tageszeitung of Aug. 12 proclaims the Russian evacuation of Warsaw in a dispatch from Krakau, which reads:

The Nova Reforma publishes the following dispatch from Warsaw: "No one can imagine the situation in Warsaw today. The Russians are gone. It seems like a dream. Only a few days ago if one undertook to prophesy anything like this one was called insane, a dreamer. But today all the Russians are gone—fled—after so many cruel acts, after so much bloodshed in fifty years. Even in the last few days, night after night, they hanged nine or more poor wretches and tortured prisoners in the jail cells. A few weeks ago they carried on a merciless chase of young students. Today all that is past. There are no longer any police officers whose task is to organize bandits. Today one can venture out in the streets. Now every one can throw off the mask and freely proclaim who and what he is."

Mr. Davis, in giving the newspapers containing the foregoing dispatches to THE TIMES, said that his own experiences in Germany, while annoying, had not been very severe. He had motored through Germany and Austria since the middle of June with his wife and her parents and two children. They left Cuxhaven on Aug. 4, when the ultimatum to Russia had expired. They were held up at Hamburg, over, their car was searched by the military authorities for money or contraband, and they had an exciting half hour because their automobile bore a French number. They suffered no harm, except the loss of their chauffeur, a German, who was obliged to report for duty among the reserves of his home town.

CHEERS FOR THE KAISER.

Times Bulletins Gave Germans Their First Good War News.

A great cheer went up in Times Square last night. It was the cheer of victory on the part of adherents of the Kaiser and the Emperor Franz Josef, following the appearance on THE TIMES's big revolving bulletin board, on the Forty-third Street side of the Times Building, of the announcement by the French War Office that the French and British troops had failed to check the German armies' advance toward France through Belgium and had "retired to their covering positions."

It was only a small part of the crowd that enjoyed that cheer from the men of German and Austrian birth or descent, yet so great was the crown that even this small part of it numbered well into the hundreds. For three weeks, until the last few days, these partisans had little opportunity to cheer, for all the news up to that time had been of the kind that heartened those who are in sympathy with the Triple Entente and their allies.

But last night the news was practically all German, and so the Kaiser's followers had the night, so far as noise was concerned, all to themselves.

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS.

$2,462 Received for the War Fund Yesterday.

Contributions amounting to $2,462 were received by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York branch of the Red Cross, yesterday. The contributions are all for the European fund of the society. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

G. Fahnestock	$1,000	Canvas Workers	13
John E. Parsons	250	A. J.	10
Mrs. J. E. Parsons	250	In memory of Dr. W. R. Pryor	10
Through Stants Zeitung	248	Mrs. M. F. R. Yule	10
R. B. Hirsch	100	H. L. Brandyce	10
Edwin Misel	100	Emma Feuchtwanger	10
M. C. Cammann	50	Cash	10
Mrs. G. R. Bowdoin	50	L. Antolini & Co.	6
Anonymous	50	N. I. Dycman	5
A. Jacobi	50	Garola Blatt	5
Goley-Ter Meer Company	50	Walter Schmidt	5
Mrs. E. A. Morgan	25	Mrs. A. Overbough	5
Albany Telegram	25	Annie C. Proudfit	5
E. E. Moberly	25	Alfred M. Swanbank	2.10
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	25	Mrs. Rose Fink	2
Mrs. J. Boyd	20	Miss J. A. Proudfoot	2
A. L.	20	Rev. J. H. James	2
Sail Makers and	15	Mrs. F. Townsend	2
		Dr. H. M. Haskell	1
		In memory of M.	1

Contributions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, Red Cross office, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or at 52 William Street.

OFFER SHIP TO RED CROSS.

Prinz Joachim Will Cost $1,100 a Day—Must Return in Sixty Days.

The agents of the Hamburg-American Line at 45 Broadway have offered to loan the steamship Prinz Joachim of the West Indian service to the American Red Cross Society for service in the war at actual cost of operation. In a letter to Miss Isabel Boardman, Chairman of the American Red Cross at Washington, D. C., the representatives of the Hamburg-American Line wrote:

"Referring to our Vice Director Meyer's conversation with you in the presence of N. Baker in Washington last week, we have decided, in order to give assistance to the noble and humane work of the society which you represent, to offer the American Red Cross Society the services of our steamship Prinz Joachim at actual cost of operation to make a voyage to the harbors of the warring nations in Europe.

"As the number of ports at which the steamer is to call and the number of days she will be employed are not known to us we cannot give you the exact cost, but on the basis of 130 passengers for only one port of call we figure the cost per diem will be about $1,100. We would further require that the steamer be returned to New York within sixty days, and that the United States Government will insure her against all risks and will guarantee the neutrality of ship and crew. The steamer is now in New York, and could be prepared to go to sea on a few days' notice."

ALBANIAN REBEL VICTORY.

Rome Hears They Have Entered Avlona and Raised Their Flag.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Telegraphing from Rome, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says a message has been received there from Avlona, Albania, asserting that Albanian insurgents have entered the city and raised their flag.

ROME, Aug. 24.—Reports are conflicting as to whether Prince William has abandoned Albania. It was said here today that his leaving would cause no surprise because his situation, already difficult before the outbreak of the war, must have become quite impossible when, owing to the necessities of the international complications, Austria, Italy, and the other powers were obliged to withdraw any support which helped to maintain him at Durazzo.

The natives are reported as jealous and divided in opinion. They are said to be agreed only on two points—not to pay taxes and to oppose conscription.

ALLEGE GERMAN REPRISALS.

Severities Not Justified, Belgian Legation in London Asserts.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Belgian Legation issued a note tonight protesting against alleged acts of reprisal on the part of Germany and giving specific details, which, it say have been verified by the Department of Justice. Among the alleged acts committed by German soldiers is the burning of the village of Linsneau on the night of Aug. 10 and the beating with the butts of guns of eleven men, all of whom died. The pretext given was that civilians had killed a German officer, but investigation by the Belgian military authorities, according to the statement, established that this man had been killed in battle by Belgian soldiers. Similar occurrences are cited from the time of the entry of the Germans into Belgian territory.

The Belgian Government had posted and the newspapers had published repeatedly cautionary notice that civilians abstain from any acts of aggression against the Germans. Belgium's defense, the communication says, was a legitimate one against unjustifiable aggression, according to the terms of the treaties.

CARREL SEES A NEW FRANCE.

An Unconquerable Spirit, Surgeon Says, Now Prevails Everywhere.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of New York was about to leave for the United States, but at the outbreak of war he canceled his departure and is now in charge of a big hospital where the French wounded are treated. Writing to a friend of the war, he says:

"France has been transformed in miraculous fashion. Individuals themselves have changed. I could never have believed it had I not seen it with my own eyes. Most perfect order prevails and enthusiasm grows daily. I am more and more convinced that the men are animated with the spirit that can never be vanquished.

"I am seeking men ready literally to give their blood for transfusions to wounded soldiers. Already I have found a doctor and an attorney, and hope soon to have several others."

Phoenix Silk Hosiery 50c

Our binding guaranty with every pair. Black, White, Tan and all colors. Men's—50c. Women's—75c.

No finer Hosiery can be knitted. You will delight in its softness, lightness, lustre and wear-resistance.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

GUARANTY TRUST CO. LIBELS THE CECILIE

Sues the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for $1,040,467.43 Damages.

CASE CONSIDERED UNIQUE

Bank Claims Ship Could Have Reached Plymouth with Its $5,000,000 in Gold.

The Guaranty Trust Company began suit in the Federal District Court at Portland, Me., yesterday against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to recover damages of $1,040,467.43 because the liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie recently landed $5,000,000 gold at Bar Harbor that the Guaranty had directed to London. While papers in the suit were being filed a Deputy United States Marshal was on his way from this city to Bar Harbor to libel the steamship, which has been at anchor there since she fled across the Atlantic to escape capture by English or French cruisers. Included in the round amount sought by the trust company is interest which accumulated on the gold while in transit.

The law firm of Convers & Kirlin of 27 William Street, specialists in maritime law, are handling the matter for the trust company. The case is considered unique even when considered against the background of unusual litigation that has arisen from extraordinary occurrences on the seas, and new applications of the meaning of "risk because of war" are expected to be made to the steamship's exceptional voyage when the suit comes to trial.

The libel entered with the Maine court alleges that the Kronprinzessin Cecilie had no actual need for turning about when nearing the English coast. The papers allege that, as war was not declared until 11 P. M. on August 4, the vessel could have reached Plymouth in the ordinary course of her voyage and discharged the gold without fear of molestation. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie, it is stated, sailed from New York on July 27 and on Aug. 4 was back in Bar Harbor, having turned about when within 900 miles of the British shores in response to a wireless order from the company.

The papers in the case were brief and recited only the chief items of contention. They did not itemize the damages asked for and the trust company's attorneys declined yesterday to enumerate them. The preliminary steps in the litigation are being conducted by Portland lawyers, but when the case is tried J. Parker Kirlin, a recognized authority on international and maritime law, will appear in behalf of the complainant.

The $5,000,000 was finally handed over to the Bank of England, to which it had been consigned, although the gold has not actually been transferred to London. A few days after it arrived in this city from Bar Harbor, it was redispatched by express to Ottawa, where the Bank of England had arranged for a special account with the Treasury Department of the Dominion.

SAYS CHINA DOUBTS JAPAN.

THREE REFUGEES SHIPS ARRIVE WITH MORE TALES OF HARDSHIPS

NOTED REFUGEES IN ON CHARTERED SHIP

Dr. Butler, F. W. Vanderbilt, and Commissioner Smith Among Those on Principe di Udine.

PAID $115,000 FOR HER

Committee Which Enabled Many Americans to Get Home Must Meet a Deficit of $40,000.

Three liners bringing upward of 2,800 refugees from Europe arrived yesterday. These were the Noordam from Rotterdam with 1,600 aboard, the Principe di Udine from Genoa with 889 passengers, and the Minnewaska from London with 241. Late in the afternoon the Kristianafjord with 1,500 passengers arrived from Bergen, but few of those in her cabins had seen anything of the war.

The Principe di Udine, which sailed from Genoa on Aug. 12, was the first of the steamships chartered by refugees to arrive in New York. She brought 101 first and 206 second cabin passengers. A list of those on board was sent to this country by cable and was published in THE TIMES several days ago. The ship was chartered by a committee which included ex-Mayor George B. McClellan, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Gano Dunn. The committee was assisted by United States Consul General John Edward Jones at Genoa.

Ship Reserved for Americans.

At first the ship was offered to the committee for $60,000 on the condition that she might call at Palermo to take on 1,500 steerage passengers, but the committee decided to reserve her for Americans, so that the price paid eventually was $115,000 in gold and $18 a ton for coal. Each first cabin passenger paid $250, and those in the second cabin $100. Those who did not have the money signed an agreement before the Consul General to repay the committee as soon as possible after their arrival in the United States. It was estimated that the committee would be forced to meet a deficit of $40,000.

Many of the refugees on the Principe di Udine suffered hardships in Italy because they were without money, but after the vessel left Genoa the passengers enjoyed themselves thoroughly. All classes mingled and ate in the saloon at two sittings, and a committee was appointed to arrange for an entertainment of some kind each night. The only incident on the voyage out of the ordinary occurred last Thursday, when the auxiliary cruiser Caronia of the British Navy stopped the steamship to ascertain her nationality, and if there were any Germans on board.

Many Women Stranded.

Mr. McClellan said that he and his wife did not meet with any hardships, but that there was a great deal of suffering in Genoa among the hundreds of American students and young women tourists whose funds had run out. Most of the women were school teachers who had been saving up for years to make a tour through Italy. They had paid beforehand for their steamer, hotel accommodation, railroad fares, and carriage drives in the principal cities and had very little in their purses for an emergency.

When the war started Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith was staying with his wife and daughter in Rome, and caught the last train from Venice with Mr. and Mrs. McClellan.

"I had exactly $10 when I arrived in Venice and did not worry, because I thought I would be able to draw all I needed at the bank the next morning," said Mr. Smith. "To my surprise, I found that the banks were all closed and I could not obtain any money anywhere. Fortunately, I had an Italian friend in Florence, who sent me 10,000 lire by messenger in answer to my telegram informing him of my situation. This enabled me to go on to Genoa, and also to assist some Americans who were entirely without funds."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was staying at the Grand Hotel in Venice with his wife and daughter on July 31, and everything there was calm and peaceful.

"The Grand Canal, swarming with gondolas carrying musicians and singers to serenade the guests of the hotels, looked as safe as Coney Island," Dr. Butler said. "In twelve hours this state of calm was changed to one of absolute chaos. The banks would not cash any checks, and the only cash I had in my possession was 28 cents in American money. I got a check cashed at the hotel to pay for our board and railroad tickets to Genoa. I wish to say here that the hotel managers in Italy were very good to Americans, not only in giving food and lodging on credit, but in accepting personal checks on New York banks when guests left.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt were staying near Genoa when the war started and did not suffer any inconvenience. Mrs. Vanderbilt said it was pitiful to see so many gently nurtured American women walking about in Genoa without any place to sleep. She could not help wondering what the world was coming to, she asserted.

A telegram was sent to the Secretary of State at Washington upon the arrival of the refugee ship asking that a representative of the department be sent to New York for a conference at the Biltmore Hotel on Tuesday noon, at which trustworthy information upon the present critical situation of Americans in southern Europe would be presented by this committee, of which Dock Commissioner Smith is Chairman; Nicholas Murray Butler, George B. McClellan, Gano Dunn, and Park Benjamin of New York; Henry Burnett, Louisville; William G. Frazell, Dayton; Judge Edwin S. Gager, Derby, Conn.; Charles Sumner Hoyt, Brookline, Mass.; William E. Newbold, Philadelphia; Theodore W. Noyes, Washington; Dr. Stewart Paton, Princeton; Charles R. Paul, Chicago; the Right Rev. Edward Rondthaler, North Carolina; J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati; the Rev. Sidney T. Smythe, Delafield, Wis., and Landon Thomas, Augusta, Ga.

VON BERNSTORFF IS BITTER.

Assails England for Calling in Japan and Coloring War News.

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, arrived yesterday on the Noordam, accompanied by Prince Hatzfeldt, who came as his secretary. Many members of the German Embassy staff in this country have been taken into the army. In his interview with the reporters, which was the longest he has ever given, the Ambassador was bitter in his comments on what he called the unfair reports of the war printed in the American newspapers, and which he said emanated from England.

"The news you are getting here," said Count von Bernstorff, "is mostly English, since they cut the cable to prevent the truth from getting to a neutral country. This is unfair to Germany. I am sure that the fair-minded American people will understand this act."

"What were the conditions in Germany when you left?" the Ambassador was asked.

"The situation was excellent," he replied. "The whole nation, from the Emperor down to the unskilled laborer, is as one man ready to defend the country against the frivolous and unwarranted attack. I am confident that Germany will emerge victorious from the conflict. There is a feeling of patriotism and loyalty to the Fatherland today that is ten times greater than that of 1870.

"What do you think of Japan's declaration of war against Germany?"

"The Japanese Ambassador has told you that England requested Japan to go to war with Germany," Count von Bernstorff said. "Calling on the aid of the yellow men from the East shows that England does not feel sure of herself. Japan has been brought into the European conflict, and will take advantage of it to seize the control of the Pacific."

"Do you believe that Japan's war with Germany will involve this country?" the Ambassador was asked.

That is going too far. I cannot discuss that," he answered.

"Was any attempt made on the life of the Crown Prince in Berlin?"

"No, there was not, and so far as I know he has not been wounded. The last I heard of the Crown Prince was that he was with the Third Army at Metz."

"Is it true that Gen. von Emmich committed suicide because of the delay in capturing Liege?"

"Why should a General take his own life," the Count replied, "after carrying out such a splendid achievement as the taking of modern fortified towns one after another with six infantry brigades? He was wounded in the leg, I was told, but not seriously."

Count von Bernstorff went on to say that there was no truth in the report that 5,000 German soldiers had been killed at the siege of Liege. The losses were comparatively slight, he asserted. In regard to a report that the Belgian forts were manned by French gunners, the Ambassador said that he did not know if it was true. But the German Government had reliable information, he asserted, that French military automobiles and aeroplanes were in Belgium before the war started."

"What aid does Germany expect from Austria?" he was asked.

"The Austrian Government has fifteen army corps on the Russian frontier. It was expected that Russia would invade Eastern Prussia, but she will not get very far."

Count von Bernstorff said that he made a trip through Germany on a military train before he left and found the spirit of the people was one of perfect confidence in the Emperor and the outcome of the war. Some 1,300,000 men had volunteered their services, although they were exempt from military duty, he asserted.

"My wife is with the Red Cross at Munich," said the Ambassador, "and my son is with the Emperor's Guards, wherever they may be. My only regret is that I cannot serve under the flag of my country. My staff in Washington has left me to join the army, and that is why Prince Hatzfeldt has come with me as my secretary until the war is over."

After Count von Bernstorff arrived at the Ritz-Carlton and while he was being interviewed by the reporters, Hanfel von Haimhausen, Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy in the Ambassador's absence in Europe, called. As the reporters were about to depart Herman Ridder was announced.

WENT HUNGRY WITH $25,000.

Baer Party Was in Peril from a German Mob Also.

Sigmund Baer, a member of the firm of Stix, Baer & Fuller, proprietors of the largest department store in St. Louis, arrived here yesterday on the Noordam. Mr. Baer said that he and the members of his party went hungry at one time, although they carried letters of credit and travelers' checks calling for $25,000. With Mr. Baer were his wife and son Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Waldstein and their two children, and a woman servant.

"We were in Carlsbad when Austria declared war on Servia," said Mr. Baer. "We did not think Germany would become involved, so we stayed until Aug. 2. In the few days preceding that date the 40,000 visitors in Carlsbad disappeared as if by magic. By Aug. 2, when we heard that Germany had declared war on Russia, there were less than 100 left of the 1,000 guests at Pupp's Hotel. When I first arrived it was full, and I had to threaten to sue to get the rooms which I had engaged.

"We left on Aug. 2, at 3:50 o'clock in the afternoon, and should have arrived at Amsterdam the next morning at 10:30 o'clock. But at midnight every person was routed out of the train at Erfurt and told that the train was for the soldiers. We had only 160 marks, or $40 in American money, and went to a second-class hotel. The next morning we went to the largest bank in Erfurt with $25,000 in travelers' checks, but could not get a cent in cash for them.

"We got on a train loaded chiefly with soldiers at 10 o'clock next morning, and at 10:30 o'clock we got to Gotha, in Saxony. At the station Red Cross nurses were serving bread and coffee to the soldiers. Millard, the ten-year-old son of Mr. Waldstein thought it would make a good picture. Without our knowledge he went to the steps with his camera and took some pictures.

"This was noticed, and within three minutes our car was surrounded by three or four hundred soldiers, officers, gendarmes, and citizens, shouting 'Spies!' 'Traitors!' 'Kill them!' 'Let us at them!'

"The officers in command guarded the steps of the train, sent the little boy inside, and kept back the mob that was clamoring for our lives. When the danger was over, officers and soldiers searched us, examined our baggage, and questioned us. They did their utmost to find something suspicious about us, and delayed the train for half an hour. Some of the members of my party had dark complexions, and the German officers took them for Russians. When they could find nothing against us, they put a detective in the car to watch us. The shouts of the crowd did not stop until the train left, and then from the windows we could see the mob shaking fists at us.

"We arrived at Amsterdam at 10 o'clock on the night of Thursday, Aug. 6. There we were able to obtain money on our traveler's checks and left for home on Aug. 13, getting accommodations in the first room on the Noordam, which had been made over into cabins. We were well treated on the trip over, were not overcharged, and everybody who took the trip is grateful to the line."

SAYS TISZA FORCED WAR.

He Is Austria's "Man of the Hour," Says Rabbi Home from Vienna.

Rabbi Mayer Kopstein, who was in Vienna when Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia, and had barely made his way to Berlin when the Kaiser declared war on Russia, told some of his experiences as an American refugee to his congregation at the Temple Adath Israel, at 169th Street and Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, last night. He arrived yesterday on the Noordam from Rotterdam on the special train for refugees made up by Ambassador Gerard, and to get to Berlin from Vienna he traveled with soldiers, the journey taking more than four times the time usually required.

In Vienna he rode on street cars manned by wives of workmen who had gone to the front. Twice on his way from Vienna to Rotterdam he was set upon by mobs, who suspected that he was a spy, and once near Vienna he was charged with carrying a sword in his baggage, which it was thought proved he was a Russian spy. In all the instances in which he was set upon his American passport worked like magic, he said. He was much impressed, he said, by the efforts in Austria and Germany to win American good will.

"I shall never forget the change I saw come over the people of Vienna in a single night," he said. "There was no doubt about the man whom the Austrians held responsible for the war. It was not the aged Emperor Franz Joseph, but the sturdy, young Count Tisza, who is distinguished as much for his loyalty to the Emperor as for his hatred of the Russians on account of the Russian defeat of Hungary in 1848. You Americans do wrong to blame Emperor Franz Joseph with the burden of eighty-four years upon him, for anything that Austria-Hungary has done.

"I went to bed comfortably one night in Vienna, with plenty of resources at my command. On every lip that night was the name of Count Tisza. The people knew informally that it was he who wrote the ultimatum to Servia. The people knew also that it had been written especially so that its terms could not be complied with—that it was a document of provocation. It was in the air that Germany could be counted on to leap to Austria's aid, and that Russia would back up the Servians.

"So I awoke the next morning to find a city changed in every particular. Next to finding myself without money, the most dreadful thing was to find myself pointed out on all sides as a spy. The excited people regarded every stranger as a spy."

PARTED AT THE ALTAR.

Bride Sails for America as English Surgeon Goes to the Front.

One of the passengers on the Minnewaska from London, which arrived yesterday, was Mrs. Horace Warden of Washington, D. C., who was married two days before the liner left London to a surgeon in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He went to the front on the day she left, after seeing her off at Tilbury Dock.

Another passenger on the Minnewaska was George B. Smith, the book dealer, of 547 Fifth Avenue. He brought with him rare volumes worth $250,000 that he had purchased from the Pembroke and other collections in London. Mr. Smith was Chairman and one of the organizers of the American Relief Committee in London, which was formed at the Hotel Savoy on Aug. 8.

"The Savoy Hotel management," said Mr. Smith, "did not charge us a penny for the use of their rooms; the National Telephone Company put in special wires and instruments without charge for service, and the typewriter companies gave the committee thirty-eight machines free of charge. Everyone in London was most anxious to do everything possible to help Americans.

"Some idea of the magnitude of the work of the Relief Committee may be gleaned from the fact that $300,000 was disbursed at one time. The money was taken around by members of the committee in taxicabs to the sub-offices in London, where it was distributed. Naturally all sorts of schemes were devised by grafters to get money from the committee, and they even went so far as to request women to make appeals for them. However, with the aid of the Pinkertons and Scotland Yard, we managed to hold the impostors in check."

Mr. Smith said the work of the committee would continue so long as there was a stranded American in London. If the war continues through the Winter he is afraid that the condition of the poor in London will be deplorable, as there will be no work to be had.

Another passenger was Hugh McAtamney, who, with Mrs. McAtamney, was staying at the Hotel Astoria in Paris when the manager, A. Meier, was taken from the hotel and shot as a spy. A bellboy was on the roof of the hotel when his attention was attracted to a small shed. On opening the door he found the manager inside working a wireless apparatus. Meier threatened the boy, but the lad notified the police.

They raided the place at once and found that a wireless apparatus had been connected with the dynamo in the cellar of the hotel, and had been in operation for some time. In the shed were 250 sheets of paper covered with notes in German. These notes contained messages sent to the French commanders in the field from the wireless station in the Eiffel Tower.

TRANSPORT FOR REFUGEES.

The Buford Ordered to Assist in Bringing Americans Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The United States Army transport Buford left San Francisco yesterday under orders to make a fast run to Galveston via the Panama Canal, and thence to Europe to assist in returning American refugees to this country.

The Buford can carry 1,800 passengers.

AMERICAN TOURISTS SAFE.

State Department Reports on Many Traveling in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Today's dispatches to the State Department reported the safety of the following Americans about whom inquiry has been made:

NEW YORK—Mrs. Rudolph Cohen and daughter, Amsterdam; Sam Penfield, Vienna; Capt. Ludwig Burchard, Copenhagen; George Austin, Charles King, and Fred Feuss, Rotterdam.

BALTIMORE—Mr. and Mrs. Norris L. Horner, Copenhagen.

PHILADELPHIA—G. N. Whitaker, Munich.

HARRISBURG—Dr. Charles Fager, Berne.

PATERSON, N. J.—Eattermann, Leipsic.

CHICAGO—Mrs. Ben Halten, Christiania.

ST. LOUIS—Sarah Chilton, London; Walter Stoltz, Hamburg.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Bernard Lebo and four children, Bucharest.

LOS ANGELES—McNellis, Rotterdam.

FREMONT, Ohio—Mrs. Everett, Solingen, Barmen.

CLEVELAND—Wolf, Hamburg.

BIBBEE, Ariz.—Ella Sorich, Pera.

Those whose home addresses are not reported:

MUNICH—Shiverick family, Robert Minot party, Olney Arnold, Mrs. Charles H. Bispham, Mrs. Carl Busch, Lillian Taylor, John G. Way family, and Mrs. L. F. Stevens.

NAPLES—M. Allen, Miss Costello, Mr. Costello, and Alice Half, sailed.

BERNE—Mary C. Brown, Gibbs children, Judith Canson, Etta Brown, Sarah Green, Frances Jones (left for Paris,) Charles Lent (left for Rome,) Clara Pele, and Caroline Walton.

PARIS—Mr. and Mrs. H. Beeson, Mary Stevens, the Rev. George Lockwood, (sailed on Espagne,) Mrs. R. H. Eldridge and family, Miss Claypool, Miss M. L. Clarke, Mr. Sanderson and family, Miss E. L. Kelly, Elizabeth Stole, Anna and Madge Richards, Mrs. J. S. Jones and daughter, and Edward M. Stone.

LUCERNE—E. B. Deutch and family, E. B. Thomas and family, Mrs. A. M. Tannenbaum and daughter, Gertrude Chapin, Marie Canfield, Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Theodore New, Lillian Wells, Miss Julia C. Dunlap, leaving for Paris; Mrs. Eliza Reynolds, Isabella Seaton, Dr. O. D. Ribbon, Miss Eva Brunda, and Horace Peaslee.

GENOA—The Misses Irene and Ruth Jackson, Elizabeth Dennis, Mrs. Day, sailed, and Walter S. Gifford and son.

LONDON—Florence Sullivan, Sallie Whitney, Leita Montgomery, Mrs. Hirschberger, Lucille Clinton, Ruth Felker, Nancy Barnhard, en route; Mr. and Mrs. Christian; Mr. and Mrs. J. Ford Johnson, sailed; Lydia Griffith, Rita and Mary Langhorne, Miss Cochrane, Kent White, Mrs. Susan J. Turnbiad and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Larimer Graham, Congressman Wood and sister, J. L. Schaefer, Ruddock, Gustav Davison, Frank S. Warmoth, wife and daughter; Miss E. F. McCarthy, Mrs. Robert J. Fee, and Mrs. Jefferson Jackson and daughter.

ST. MORITZ—Rice, Schwab.

BERLIN—L. Snyder, Miss Marie Vanderbeck, Mrs. Innis Winder, Otto Roeder, Mrs. C. Huglinton, Chauncey Bryant and sisters, Mrs. Broadwing and daughter, Mrs. John Dauer and daughter, J. Petit and sons, Gen. Warren Keifer, Mrs. Hotchkiss and daughter, left; Mrs. Eula Coatne and children, Carl Rupprecht, Elizabeth Bangs, Mary Moore and August Maier, (left for Holland,) Bessie Park; Clara Jones, June McMartin, Mrs. Kutinsky, Stella Mix, Mrs. Wright, Miss Hobson, David Lady, Henry Bornstein and family, Mrs. Theodore Schoening and family, Emory G. Stockhausen and family, Julian Sornsberger, and Mrs. Tallman.

RHEIMS—Mrs. Lee, Constance and Jeanette Lee, Allen Basler, Marjorie Luden, Robert Hicks, Therese Franche, Mary Vanneman.

BRESLAU—Hugo Schueck, Selma.

BARCELONA—Grace Chiwis, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burke.

VIENNA—Charles Schneider, Springer, (left for Switzerland,) Mrs. Frank Strabec and daughter.

DRESDEN—Miss Arnold, Miss Campbell, Mr. Brown, Dorothy Stratton, Mrs. Wynkopp, Herbert Kitchner, Dr. Ellis and sister, Clara May, Mrs. P. Jones and daughter, Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. Canfield, Mrs. Albert Guske, John W. McPherson, Mr. Ebensburg, May R. Brown.

HAMBURG—Dr. Charles H. Reed, wife, and daughter, Mrs. Bradbury Bedell, Mrs. Martha Ritcher.

TOURS—Mrs. Henry Hall, Miss Bruere left.

DINGELSTAEDT—Robert C. Wahl and wife.

HANOVER—Mr. and Mrs. Gerken, Edward B. Desenburg, (left for America,) Katherine Vandigisl, Minnie Schmidt, Henry Bohene and wife.

PONT-AVEN—Mrs. Frank Fanford.

DYSART—Alice and Margaret Moran.

BUDAPEST—Herman Steinschreiber, Mrs. Detre, Julia Zold, Clark Margil, Mrs. Schriddel, Harry Mayer and family, Elizabeth Williams, Mrs. Cablenser, Joseph Klein, Recher Bernstein, Mrs. Stephen Stroup, Katie Sipes, Irene Martin, Berta Aronson and child.

AMSTERDAM—A. T. Harris and family, A. H. Revell and wife, Joseph Wallach, Daniel Richter and family, Sylvia and Minnie Newcorn.

MOSCOW—John Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Johnson, Ella Pierson, Emma Allen, Charles Hyde, Henry Oppenheimer, Vincent Harmoce, Vincente Rio, Mrs. Vincent and daughter, Rosaman party, Sophia Hart, (left for St. Petersburg,) Mrs. E. P. Konecany and children, Charles and Bruce Gerhard.

ROTTERDAM—Frederic Haverman, Mrs. Barnes, Carl Schultz and family.

COPENHAGEN—Mrs. Ellsworth Hubbard.

BERMEN—Prof. Pierce Butler and family.

ACHIM—Fred Wessels, Mrs. Fred Wessels, died Aug. 2.

NICE—Charles Cooper.

CHRISTIANIA—Mrs. Swain, Anton Ringsred.

MILAN—Margaret Sheldon Ames, sailed for Genoa; S. E. Mesea, Mrs. De Puyster Townsend.

THE HAGUE—Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. Shoemaker.

ANTWERP—Mrs. Augustus Peterson.

OSTEND—Josephine Kryl.

CARDIFF—Mrs. Joseph Shoehn and children.

VENICE—The Misses Ryan, the Misses Inman, Carolyn A. Conkling, left; May T. Conkling, Edith Richards.

CORTINA—Mrs. B. M. Barker and daughters.

RIGA—Mrs. Bertha Keuffel.

BAD KISSINGEN—Dr. Lonie Fischer, A. A. Robert Joseph Marx and family, left.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN—H. Schwarz, C. Castari.

PRAGUE—Mrs. L. Krisufek, Lusk Pisey, Agnes Kanoflicek.

CARLSBAD—Louis Neilinger.

ROULERS—Emerence Derdyn and sister.

SOLEBAD—Mrs. George H. Fairchild and children.

BAYREUTH—Margaret S. Wilder, Agnes Daniels.

NIEDERSFELD—Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Grosche.

DUNDEE—McCurracks, sailed.

ROMATERME—John A. Adams and family.

CAIRO—Arthur Clark.

INTERLAKEN—Judge John G. Foster, Margaret MacKinley, Katheryn A. McMahon, Jane Sullivan, Mrs. J. M. White, Sarah White, the Rev. Wilson and party.

GRANADA—Jane Evans and party.

GHENT—Mary Boshens.

LEIPZIG—Emma Bates and sister.

LINER TAKES 760 GERMANS.

Nieuw Amsterdam Leaves Hoboken —Italian Ships Bar Reservists.

Although the agents of the Holland-America Line said yesterday that only Hollanders were booked to leave for Rotterdam on the Nieuw Amsterdam at 1 o'clock this morning, the pier in Hoboken was crowded with Germans when the liner sailed. She had 700 in the steerage, and a number of them were said to be men of the crews of the German liners laid up here on account of the war. A steerage passenger agent in Hoboken said that the line had expected 1,000 seamen and firemen, going back to join the army or navy in Germany.

In addition to the reservists in the steerage, the Holland-America liner had 125 first and 300 second class passengers, among whom were sixty Germans from Mexico City, accompanied by Sister Alice Husenette of the German Red Cross Society. She said that the party numbered 100 leaving Mexico, but that many were left at Galveston because they had not sufficient funds to bring them on to New York. The party stopped at Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken, and before marching to the pier with a band last night they drank toasts to the German Emperor and sang patriotic songs.

It was announced at the Consulate General of Austria-Hungary in State Street yesterday that the Italian Royal Mail Steamship Line had notified the Consulate General no more German or Austro-Hungarian reservists would be received as passengers by that line. The announcement followed a report received in New York that one of the Italian liners had been stopped at Gibraltar by the British authorities and the Austro-Hungarian and German reservists on board made prisoners.

The agents of the Holland-America Line refused to book a number of Germans on the Nieuw Amsterdam, which left Hoboken at 1 o'clock this morning.

PRETORIAN REACHES BOSTON.

In from Glasgow with American Refugees After Uneventful Trip.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The Allan Line steamer Pretorian, arrived from Glasgow, with 322 passengers and a general cargo today. Among the passengers were 110 Americans, whose vacations were cut short by the European war.

The ten days voyage was without incident. During the first two or three nights the port holes were blanketed; but the side and mast headlights were kept burning throughout the trip.

ABOARD THE MINNEWASKA.

Cabin Passengers Who Arrived Here from London.

Cabin passengers arriving on the Minnewaska from London yesterday were:

A.
Adams, Mrs. F. L.
Adrian, Joseph M.
Adrian, Miss Cecilia.
Adrian, Miss P. M.
Ahlgren, Mrs. O. H.
Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John, Jr.

B.
Baker, Mrs. G.
Baker, Mrs. L. N.
Baker, Miss H. L.
Bentley, Miss N. R.
Bentley, Miss M. E.
Bentley, Miss G. M.
Berry, James.
Bode, Mrs. J. H.
Bond, Miss Della.
Bord, Mr. and Mrs. H. M.
Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Brasher, Mrs. P.
Brookes, Miss F. L.
Brown, Mrs. F. I.
Browne, G. M.
Brownell, Miss E. O.

C.
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. M.
Carmichael, Dr. J. P.
Carmichael, Mrs. J. P.
Carr, Mrs. A. W.
Carr, Miss Constance.
Colt, Mrs. E. M.
Chickering, Mr. and Mrs. H. E.
Clark, Mrs. Nelson.
Coxe, Mrs. C. B.
Coxe, E. B.
Crewe, W. F.
Cullen, Mrs. E. F.

D.
Davison, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Davol, Mrs. F. H.
Desmond, Mr. and Mrs. George.
Drake, Mr. and Mrs. James F.
Dudley, L. O.
Dudley, Miss.

E.
Ensign, Mrs. G. O.
Ensign, Miss R. O.

F.
Fager, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B., Jr.
Fager, Mrs. Susan A.
Farwell, Mrs. J. A.
Felton, Frank P., Jr.
Ferry, Dr. N. S.
Fisher, Mrs. M. E.
Fisher, Miss Edith M.
Flanders, Miss Gratia.
Fontaine, Miss P.
Footner, Mrs. F. C.
Footner, Miss M.
Fraser, Mrs. E.

G.
Gallup, Mrs. C. V. E.
Gallup, Mrs. F. S.
Gallup, Mrs.
Garner, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis K.
Gates, Dr. and Mrs.
Gates, Miss H. M.
Gilbert, Mrs. W. K.
Gillender, F. R.
Gillingham, Mrs. H. E.
Gillingham, Miss E.
Gill-Smith, R. A.
Gill-Smith, Miss Sybil.
Goodhue, Mrs. Frank.
Goodhue, Miss E.
Goodhue, Miss Annis.
Gordon, Philip.

H.
Hansen, Miss Laura.
Hales, Mr. and Mrs. B. P.
Hales, Miss Laura.
Herbener, J. H.
Hinde, Miss M. L.
Hoffmann, Miss E.
Howard, Walter.
Hoyt, A. Vom.
Holmes, Frank B.
Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
Huxley, E. H.

I.
Imbrie, Mrs. James.
Imbrie, Miss Dorothy.
Imbrie, Miss Janet M.
Imbrie, James, Jr.

J.
Jackson, H. Cecil.
Job, Mrs. E.
Job, Miss E.
Job, F.
Johnson, Mrs. E. T.
Johnson, Miss E. C.
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G.
Johnson, Miss J. N.
Judge, Harry.
Junge, Mrs. E.

K.
Kendall, C. W., Jr.
Kinsey, Miss Frances.
Kinsey, Miss Mary.
Knight, Miss L.
Kreuter, Mr. and Mrs.

L.
Lassiter, Dr.
Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. C. J.
Leicester, Ernest.
Lueke, Miss M.

M.
Maude, Mr. and Mrs. George R.
McConway, William.
McEwen, Miss H. F.
McMaster, C. A.
McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. John S.
McMaster, John D.
McMaster, Alfred D.
Mackey, Miss F. T.
Mackey, Miss E. C.
Martin, John B.
Mendoza, Mrs. M.
Merchant, Miss G. M.
Moore, Dr. and Mrs. H.
Morehouse, Max.
Munroe, Mrs. Chester.
Neemes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Noone, Miss Katherine
Nelson, Miss Kate.

O.
Orr, Mr. and Mrs. William B.
Orr, Miss Nelly J.
Orr, Elliott.
Oelerberg, Miss A. M.
Owen-Baxter, F.

P.
Paumier, Alfred.
Payne, Dr. W. M.
Peer, Frank S.
Post, Dr. and Mrs. A. T.
Post, Miss Charlotte.
Poultney, C. Carroll.
Pringle, Miss L. G.
Pritchett, Mrs. W. F.
Putnam, T. M.

Q.
Quinland, Thomas.

R.
Ranson, Mrs. E. L.
Ralph, Miss Jessie.
Reid, Mrs. M. S.
Reynolds, Mrs. L. W.
Reynolds, Miss F.

S.
Saker, Miss Annie.
Santisteban, J. L.
Schaller, Otto.
Schoyer, Mrs. M. J.
Schoyer, A. M.
Seaton, Mr. and Mrs. George.
Sherman, Miss Julia C.
Shields, Mr. and Mrs. William H.
Short, Hatford.
Slaughter, Miss E.
Slaughter, Miss H. W.
Smith, George D.
Smith, Miss Sarah.
Smith, Miss Lucy.
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Elsbree.
Smith, Miss Mary E.
Spann, Mr. and Mrs. W. R.
Staniforth, Mrs. A. M.
Stayton, Mrs. H.
Sullivan, Mr. A. C.
Sullivan, Timothy.

T.
Taffe, Miss E.
Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W.
Taylor, Miss F. E.
Taylor, George F.
Thomas, Mrs. A.
Tillett, Miss Mamie.
Tillett, Miss Hettie.
Todd, Mrs. Percy C.
Tone, Miss Isabel M.
Towers, Mrs. Albert.
Towers, Miss Marion.
Towse, Mr. and Mrs. J. R.
Trenchard, Miss Eva.
Trestler, Mr.

V.
Van Loan, Mr. and Mrs. Zelah.
Valliant, Miss.

W.
Walker, C.
Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. John W.
Warde, Anthony.
Watkinson, Miss.
Watt, Mrs. William C.
Watt, Miss E. B.
Weston, Mrs. C. F.
Whitlock, Miss Maud.
Winkley, Miss H. F.
Wood, H. W.
Wood, Gordon F.
Wood, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Woodford, Mrs. W. E.
Woodford, Miss D. P.
Woodford, W. H. J.
Woodlock, Mr. and Mrs. T. F.

Y.
Young, Mrs. C. T.
Young, Miss Elizabeth

Z.
Zuiner, Mrs.

PASSENGERS ON THE NOORDAM

List of Those Who Came in First Cabin from Rotterdam.

Here are the first cabin passengers on the Noordam, which arrived here from Rotterdam yesterday:

A.
Andrews, Miss P.
Ansoul, K.
Arden, Miss Elizabeth.
Arrowsmith, J. W.
Austin, Charles.

B.
Baer, Mr. and Mrs. S.
Baer, Lewis.
Baer, Ludwig.
Baer, Mrs. Joseph.
Baldelli, Dr. F.
Ballerstein, Mrs. J. R.
Bamberger, Miss J.
Bamberger, Miss S.
Bangs, Mrs. George.
Bangs, Miss L. H.
Bauer, Mrs. Angelica.
Bauer, Miss Claire.
Baum, Mrs. E.
Baxley, Miss Ella.
Becker, Dr. & Mrs. E.
Bender, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Bender, Miss Sylvia.
Bender, Miss Rose.
Berton, Mrs. E. M.
Bornheim, B. B.
Bouman, Mr. and Mrs. C. F.
Brady, Miss T.
Brady, Miss M.
Brando, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Braun, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Braun, Miss G.
Brion, E.
Brooks, Neil C.
Braugman, Miss V. A.
Brummer, J.
Brummer, I.
Bueter, Miss C.
Burkhardt, A.
Burnett, Mrs. G.
Busch, Miss Elizabeth.

C.
Callinan, Mrs. M. J.
Callinan, Miss Sara B.
Chandler, Mrs. F.
Chandler, Miss Mary.
Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. H. S.
Clark, Dr. E. F. C.
Collins, Miss Mary W.
Cosseman, Mrs. E.
Cosseman, Miss E.
Cranor, Mrs. B. F.
Cranor, Miss Edith.
Crease, A. P.

D.
Damrosch, Mr. & Mrs. Frank.
Damrosch, Miss H.
Davis, Mrs. W.
Davis, Miss Catherine.
Davis, W.
Deberoise, Mr. & Mrs. George W.
Deutsch, B. M.
Divis, W.
Dixon, Edward C.
Doepke, Miss Adi.
Doorn, Mrs. W. van.
Doorn, Miss H. van.
Doorn, Willem van.
Dorsser, S. van.
Doyle, Miss Mary.
Dryfoss, Miss E.
Ducker, Mrs. H. A.

E.
Egger, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Egger, Miss Rose.
Egger, Miss Louise.
Elsler, Miss Mary.
Elsler, Miss Louise.
Elias, Mrs. Johanna.
Engel, Mrs.
Ewell, C. D.

F.
Fera, Jr., Henry.
Fischer, Dr. and Mrs. L. C.
Fried, J. A.
Fritsch, Francis.
Fuchs, Julius.

G.
Garner, R. L.
Garrison, I. C.
Garther, Miss Sarah.
Gates, Mr. and Mrs. H. P.
Gee, Miss Mary W.
Gemrig, Miss E. G.
Gemrig, Miss Clara V.
Glokner, Mrs. W.
Glutting, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.
Glutting, Miss Arline.
Golder, G.
Golder, Miss G.
Golder, Miss H. K.
Gargas, Mrs. Mary M.
Gorgas, Miss Mabel.
Graves, Miss J. F.
Graybill, Mrs. E. W.
Green, Miss Julia.
Grotz, Mr. & Mrs. L.
Groppel, Miss A.
Groh, Frederick.
Groot, Mrs. B. F. de.
Gruenebaum, Henry.
Gunther, Mrs.
Gunther, Master.

H.
Hall, Mrs. Laura D.
Hanford, Mrs. S. N.
Harding, R. O.
Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. E.
Hartzell, M. B.
Hattaway, Mr.
Henschcik, Mr.
Hey, Mrs. A.
Hey, Miss L.
Hey, E. H.
Hicks, Dr. E. E.
Holden, Mr.
Holmes, Miss Mary.
Homrighausen, Mr. & Mrs. L. J.
Howard, Mrs. J. H.
Hudson, Mrs. S. E.
Huppertz, Miss M. F.
Hurd, Miss Fannie.
Huret, Miss K.

I.
Ill, Dr. & Mrs. C. L.
Ill, Miss Helen L.
Ill, Edmund.
Ill, Carl H.
Ill, Herbert M.
Irvine, Miss Theodore.
Irwin, H. A.

J.
Jackson, Mrs. A. S.
Jacobson, Miss A.
James, N. S.
Jonson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H.
Johnson, Miss K.
Johnson, Mrs. Le Roy.
Jones, W.
Jones, F. N.
Jones, Miss D. W.
Judleson, Miss S.

K.
Kaufmann, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Kean, Miss Rose M.
Keenan, Miss M.
Kleth, Miss Harriet.
Klasky, Miss Lina.
Koenig, Max.
Krieger, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Krouwel, P.

L.
Landau, Miss A. E.
Laughlin, Miss.
League, Mr. and Mrs. J. C.
Leverich, J. H.
Levy, Mrs. Sal.
Levy, Gerald.
Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. C.
Linden, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. ter.
Linden, Miss G. A. ter.
Loeper, Miss A. W.
Lucas, Miss A. L.
Lucas, Miss M. E.
Lyons, E.

M.
Machter, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Mandel, Mrs. Felix.
May, Mr. and Mrs. D.
McCabe, Mrs. B.
McComb, Miss J. H.
McGreenery, Miss O.
McHugh, Miss Sallie.
McLaughlin, Miss S. M.
McLaughlin, Miss M. N.
McNichol, Miss E. V.
Maduro, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. L.
Maduro, M. S. L.
Maduro, Miss Adi.
Maduro, Miss J. L.
Marsh, Miss L. G.
Mar

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

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RAMMED BY RUNAWAY AUTO.

Gets Fire to Standing Car and Breaks a Man's Arm.

An electric brougham left standing in front of the Anderson Motor Car Company's garage, at 2,236 Broadway, on the west side, near Seventy-third Street, started going with no one aboard yesterday afternoon and zigzagged down Broadway half a block, then took a sharp turn to the left, and crashed into another automobile standing at the curb on the east side of the street. C. H. Milburn, 27 years old, of 617 Sunnyside Avenue, Weehawken, N. J., was sitting in the second automobile and was thrown to the sidewalk when the runaway brougham struck it. He suffered a fracture of the right arm, which was treated in Polyclinic Hospital.

Some one in the crowd that quickly gathered saw smoke coming from the automobile that was struck and turned in an alarm of fire. The arrival of several pieces of fire apparatus added to the excitement, and it took the efforts of several policemen to disperse the crowd. The brougham, which is owned by the Anderson Company, was only slightly damaged. The other automobile, owned by Wilber Chase of 693 Washington Street, was overturned, the glass being smashed and the mud guards badly bent. The fire caused by spilled gasoline did no damage.

$38 from Chicago to California

Santa Fe — All the way

A fine opportunity to visit the Far West before rush of winter travel begins. You ride on best railroad in the United States—perfect roadbed, modern steel equipment, courteous employes and safety.

Meal service managed by Fred Harvey. Stop-overs granted for Grand Canyon of Arizona and elsewhere.

One-way second-class colonist excursion tickets on sale, September 24 to October 8, to Arizona, California and North Pacific Coast.

Good in tourist sleepers and chair cars on three Santa Fe California trains. Three times a week these excursions are personally conducted.

If interested in Western lands, ask C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 2301 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for land folders and free copies of our immigration journal, "The Earth."

Remember the 1915 Panama Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego

Geo. C. Dillard, G. E. P. A., 377 and 1232 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3801.

Why will you provide your people with Lily drinking cups? They are the nicest individuals, but cost less than others. public service cup co. sunset 2414

BUSSES ROBERTS

VILLA DENOUNCES MILITARY REGIME

Says "the Army and Its Dictators" Have Trampled on the Constitution.

"CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE"

Appeals to the American Spirit to Assist Him in Obtaining Their Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Aug. 24.—"I consider myself the moral and physical champion of the Mexican people, especially of my own people here in the North, and I appeal to the American spirit of fairness to assist me in obtaining rights for the people—the rights that Americans enjoy under their Constitution, which is followed out."

This was Gen. Villa's answer to the flat question whether he would accept the present Carranza Government.

"Say for me that I have no personal feeling for or against Carranza," said Gen. Villa at the palace. "My interest is in the country and my people. I have shown this by allowing others to obtain the benefits for which I fought. My position is that this country shall not be under a military régime again, and I believe my position is well taken. Read our Constitution and you will find that the army is second to the Constitution. Yet the Constitution has been trampled under foot by the iron heel of the army and its dictators. It is now high time that this should stop. There has been too much personal politics and not enough statesmanship to suit the Mexican people. Let the people rule, for then they will not be ruled by a military crowd like the Cientificos.

"There need be no fear because of me. I am simply representing the people who have never been represented before. I shall bring every bit of moral suasion to bear to obtain the rights for the people under the Constitution. I shall bring whatever pressure I can to bear upon the President or any Government which is to follow. This is not a threat, but a statement of conditions. I desire morality. Mexico has had enough debauchery of her institutions. Because of the sufferings my country has experienced from the hands of dictators, from Diaz through Huerta's drunken debauch, I wish to see civil Government replace military dictatorship in Mexico. That is all I wish, and I intend to do everything I can to see that she gets it."

Gen. Villa has been invited to go to Sonora with Gen. Alvaro Obregon to settle the internal trouble there. He has not yet given his consent to go. If he does, he will pass through the United States en route to Nogales, Sonora, from Juarez.

26,000 FEDERALS REVOLT.

Said to Have Blown Up a Military Train and Isolated Puebla.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 24.—Twenty thousand ex-Federals under the command of Gens. Almazan, Aguilar, and Argumedo have taken the field near Puebla, according to authoritative dispatches received here by prominent Mexicans. These men say that this action was to have been expected, since the troops have not received their pay and faced starvation.

It is reported that Gen. Aguilar has dynamited a Constitutionalist military train between Apizaco and Puebla, killing and wounding about 600, and has destroyed the tracks, isolating Puebla.

Federals in the isthmian districts are reported to have refused to be mustered out, and their movements are suspicious. More than 500 Federals, who have been mustered out, have taken refuge here, saying that they feared execution if caught by the Constitutionalists, despite the assurances given them. They cite many instances of such executions around Mexico City. The problem of caring for these men, who are without money, is likely to be serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—Col. Favela, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today that his department was about to notify foreign Governments that Gen. Carranza had assumed charge of the executive functions, and that the same notification would be conveyed in the usual form to the foreign legations here.

The Brazilian Minister held an extended conference this morning with Gen. Carranza. Col. Favela, who was present at the interview, said he was unable at present to say what were the subjects discussed.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—An official announcement issued by the War Department says that Gen. Orozco was defeated on Thursday by Col. Salinas in the Sierra del Ajo, near San Francisco, in the District of Parras. Two machine guns and a large number of rifles and horses were captured. Gen. Orozco is said to be fleeing northward, and a force of Constitutionalists is endeavoring to intercept him before he reaches the American border.

Gen. Pablo Gonzales is reported to have entered the City of Puebla with the Constitutionalist forces.

Gen. Eduardo Hay, recently appointed Secretary of War, has resigned. No reason is given for his retirement. A successor has not yet been named.

Street demonstrations in which 6,000 workmen participated were held here yesterday in honor of the memory of the late President Francisco Madero and in favor of the new régime. There was no disorder.

The National Railways will not be opened for traffic until the Government pays 6,000,000 pesos for the use of the lines. When this sum is forthcoming the Government will operate the roads between the Federal capital and the American border.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 24.—A committee of residents of Vera Cruz who have sympathized with the Constitutionalist cause has gone to the capital to urge President Carranza to demand the withdrawal of the American troops. So confident are they that the Americans will evacuate the city on Sept. 1 that they have organized a local Government, the services of which they intend to offer to Gen. Carranza.

The advance line of the Federal troops, which had faced the American troops since April 22, was withdrawn today to Cordoba, preparatory to their mustering out.

Fugitives of the better class of Mexicans, thousands of whom are here, report conditions in the capital far from settled.

CALEXICO, Cal., Aug. 2.—Twelve hundred armed men calling themselves Constitutionalists appeared today before Mexicali, a Lower California town just across the border, and demanded the immediate surrender of the garrison under Col. Cantu. They refused Cantu's proffer of surrender on condition that they accept the present officers of the town, and marched to the southwest with the avowed intention of attacking within a few hours.

Cantu moved his men to the trenches surrounding the town, while the town's people fled to the American side.

NOGALES, Sonora, Aug. 24.—Gov. Maytorena has begun active operations against Col. P. Elias Calles. Maytorena arrived here yesterday at the head of a force of 2,000, part of which he sent immediately toward Cananea, which is reported to have been occupied Saturday night after a bloodless battle by 800 Calles troops led by Major Gomez. Maytorena has arrested fifty of Nogales' citizens.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 24.—Gen. Villa has sent troops to Durango to combat unfriendly interests in that State, according to reports received here today. One brigade, with artillery, is said to have been dispatched from Chihuahua City to meet the troops of the Arrieta brothers, Durango leaders, who recently deposed Pastor Rouaix, the Governor.

HUERTA LEAVES LONDON.

Ex-President of Mexico Appears Ill as He Starts for Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Victoriano Huerta, until recently President of the Republic of Mexico, accompanied by the members of his party, left his hotel in London this afternoon and took a train for Bristol, where he will embark for Spain.

The General, who arrived here on Aug. 16, has spent most of the last four days in his room. He appeared on the street for the first time today, when he got into a taxicab to go to the railroad station. His appearance was that of a sick man.

NATIONAL TENNIS ON CASINO COURTS

Only One Upset in First Two Rounds at Newport—Wilding Defaults His Match.

THAYER BEATS ROSENBAUM

Seventeen-Year-Old Sc' oolboy Plays Strong Game Against New York Crack.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Remarkable expedition marked the opening day's play in the thirty-fourth annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the United States at the historic Casino courts today. Although 138 racket wielders were entered the play was brought down to the third round, but one bracket in the second round being held over. This only unplayed match will bring together Norman E. Brookes and J. F. Hubbard.

There was only one real upset during the course of the day, and that was the defeat of Dr. William E. Rosenbaum of New York by Sidney Thayer, Jr., a seventeen-year-old Philadelphia schoolboy. The tussle went to five sets before it was decided, at 4–6, 6–2, 4–6, 6–3, 6–4. The New Yorker was not in his best form and lost many points by streaks of wildness which he developed at inopportune times.

Although the heat was excessive, society thronged to the scene of action in force, and shortly before noon, when play commenced, there were at least 3,000 occupying points of vantage from which they could cheer their favorites. They sweltered in the sun during the early matches, but few of them saw the contests in the afternoon session.

Walter Merrill Hall of New York and Irving Wright of Boston contested in the first match on the championship court. Wright was the victor in the set by winning three sets to one at 6–3, 6–4, 6–8, 6–4. Hall was bothered by the deceptive chop stroke of his rival and threw away many points by raising the ball too high, thereby sending it out of bounds or by dropping it in the net in an effort to drive to base line.

The afternoon watch on the main court was between William M. Johnsonton of San Francisco and Charles M. Bull, Jr., of Brooklyn. As the Californian had not been showing exceptional form this season many thought the Brooklynite might give him a hard fight. Bull, however, proved no match for the hard drives of the Westerner, and was defeated easily in straight sets at 6–3, 6–3, 6–4.

Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, who is generally expected to win a third leg and take possession of the cup, had a little practice disposing of H. K. Sturdy, Jr., in consecutive sets at 6–1, 6–2, 6–2. All of the other Californians in the list were also successful in moving out. Norman E. Brookes was the only foreigner left in the play, for his team mate, Anthony F. Wilding of New Zealand, and Robert B. Powell of Canada defaulted their matches.

There was a little disappointment among the crowd when it was announced that George M. Church, Captain of the Princeton team, had decided to default to Theodore R. Pell of the West Side Tennis Club. Pell has been playing in good form lately, and many of his admirers felt that he would have a good chance of disposing of the Princetonian. Church, however, is saving his strength for tomorrow morning, when he and Dean Mathey will play McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy in the challenge round for the national doubles title.

Late in the afternoon McLoughlin and Bundy had a little workout for their tussle tomorrow, playing against R. N. Williams and Pell. The latter combination did not work very well in the opening set and lost it 6–2. They came back strong, however, and carried off the second set at 6–3, showing much better team work than the champions. It was then growing dark. Only three games were played in the third set, Williams and Pell took the first two of these, winning on the service of McLoughlin and Williams. They lost the third game on Bundy's service. The summary:

Singles Championship, All-Comers' Tournament—First Round—Basil Wagner, Baltimore, beat George L. Wrenn, New York, 7–5, 7–5, 6–4; T. S. Taller, Newport, beat J. C. Waterbury, New York, 3–6, 6–3, 6–3, 6–2; F. T. Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, beat F. W. Weber, Dartmouth, 4–6, 6–0, 6–0, 6–4; H. A. MacKinney, Providence, beat R. D. Gatewood, U. S. N., by default; Leonard Beekman, New York, beat A. M. Kidder, Princeton, 6–1, 6–4, 6–4; W. M. Haffault; F. S. Marden, Harvard, beat R. H. Palmer, New York, by default; G. A. Chelis, Seabright, beat Ewing Stille, Philadelphia, 6–1, 6–4, 6–4; J. C. Devereux, Utica, beat Charles Beck, Newport, 6–3, 6–0, 6–1; R. D. Little, New York, beat William Blair, New York, 6–2, 6–2, 6–3; J. W. Geary, Philadelphia, beat F. P. McGovern, Harvard, 6–0, 6–3, 7–9, 6–1, 9–7. Second Round.—F. C. Inman, New York, beat L. H. Hobbs, Newport, 6–3, 6–1, 6–4; C. Cunningham, New York, beat N. G. Johnson, New York, 6–1, 7–5, 9–11, W. B. Heyl, Philadelphia, beat J. P. Jackson, Washington, 6–1, 6–3, 6–2; Robert Le Roy, New York, beat G. A. Lyon, Boston, 6–1, 6–0, 6–1; Harold Throckmorton, Orange, N. J., beat J. H. Randolph, Morristown, N. J., 6–2, 11–9, 6–3; Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, beat J. H. Burns, New Orleans, 6–4, 6–2, 6–2; W. L. Pate, New York, beat R. Rowell, Victoria, B. C., by default; E. F. Fottrell, San Francisco, beat A. Phillips, Providence, by default; H. G. Simmons, Philadelphia, beat S. Hoffman, New York, by default; W. A. Clothier, Philadelphia, beat C. F. Watson, Jr., New York, by default; R. C. Thomas, Narragansett Pier, beat A. F. Wilding, Christ Church, New Zealand, B. C., by default; C. W. Smith, New York, beat Hoffman Nickerson, Pittsfield, Mass., by default; H. C. Johnson, Boston, beat J. H. Carpenter, Providence, 6–3, 6–3, 6–4; J. S. Brown, Newport, beat A. Walters, New Orleans, 6–0, 6–1, 6–0; S. Thayer, Jr., Philadelphia, beat Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 4–6, 6–2, 4–6, 6–3, 6–4; C. A. Major, Tampa, Fla., beat Francis Roche, Newport, 6–1, 4–6, 6–1, default; S. H. Voshell, New York, beat A. E. Champlin, Providence, 6–1, 6–2, 6–1; Karl Behr, New York, beat S. M. Vose, Providence, 6–2, 6–0, 6–1; R. C. Seaver, Boston, beat L. D. Causey, U. S. N., 6–0, 6–2, 6–1; Richard Harte, Philadelphia, beat W. J. Wright, Philadelphia, 6–1, 6–2, 6–3; H. C. Owen, Providence, beat W. B. Bourne, New York, 4–6, 6–2, 8–6, 6–1; G. S. Groesbeck, New York, beat F. W. Hopkins, Madison, Conn., 6–4, 5–7, 6–4, 6–3; L. Curtis, 2d, Boston, beat C. Craigin, New York, 6–4, 6–4, default; J. G. Thomas, Baltimore, beat Boris Yonine, Russia, 6–1, 6–2, 6–0; Richard Stevens, New York, beat C. S. Landers, New York, 6–2, 6–0, 6–1; I. C. Wright, Boston, beat W. M. Hall, New York, 6–3, 6–4, 6–8, 6–4; R. Hazard, Pescadale, R. I., beat V. B. Miner, Arizona, 6–3, 4–6, 6–3, 6–2; E. H. Whitney, Boston, beat R. B. Weeden, Providence, 6–4, 6–1, 6–3; G. Roberts, Hartford, beat L. C. Jennings, New York, 6–3, 6–8, 6–2, 6–0; R. C. Hoppin, New York, beat F. R. Budlong, Providence, by default; G. F. Touchard, New York, beat E. F. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y., 6–1, 6–2, 6–2; Dean Mathey, Cranford, N. J., beat Vincent Astor, Newport, by default; A. D. Hammett, New Rochelle, beat C. C. Wister, Philadelphia, 6–0, 6–0, 6–1; Allen Fox, New Rochelle, beat Gardner Beals, Boston, 6–4, 2–6, 3–6, 6–2, 6–1; E. R. McCormick, San Francisco, beat S. W. Merriam, New York, 7–5, 6–0, 6–1; E. F. A. Morgan, Washington, beat W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., by default; G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, beat E. K. Swift, Whitinsville, 6–2, 6–1, 6–3; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, beat H. K. Sturdy, Jr., New York, 6–1, 6–2, 6–3; L. R. Cooper, Morristown, beat R. S. Maynard, New York, by default; E. P. Pearson, Newport, beat P. J. Carey, Baltimore, 6–1, 6–0, 6–1; P. T. Wright, Baltimore, beat R. I. Brown, Newport, by default; Ezra Gold, New York, beat Walter Roberts, Hartford, by default; W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, beat C. M. Bull, Jr., New York, 6–3, 6–4, 6–4; C. L. Child, Pittsburgh, beat K. Stern, New York, 6–2, 6–4, 7–5; N. W. Niles, Boston, beat D. S. Waters, New Orleans, 6–3, 7–5, 6–2; Basil Wagner, Baltimore, beat R. W. Stevenson, Jr., New York, 6–1, 6–4, 6–3; G. Humphrey, Morristown, beat R. L. Swain, New York, by default; A. L. Santa, Newport, beat J. S. Cushman, Boston, by default; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, beat P. J. Schmidt, Philadelphia, by default; A. S. Dabney, Boston, beat E. Gignoux, New York, by default; R. L. Murray, Palo Alto, beat F. W. Paul, Jr., Philadelphia, by default; G. A. Chelis, Seabright, beat T. S. Taller, Newport, 6–2, 6–0, 6–1; R. D. Little, New York, beat R. C. Baller, Newport, 6–1, 6–0, 6–2; T. R. Pell, New York, beat G. M. Church, New York, by default; H. D. Harris, New York, beat G. Boyd, Newport, by default; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, beat W. D. Brownell, Providence, 6–1, 6–3, 6–3; F. T. Freylinghuysen, Tuxedo, beat F. S. Marden, Harvard, 6–2, 6–0, 6–2; H. A. MacKinney, Providence, beat J. W. Geary, Jr., Philadelphia, 6–1, 6–1, 6–1; Leonard Beekman, New York, beat J. C. Devore, Utica, 6–1, 6–1, 6–2; K. Robottom, Boston beat C. L. Sherman, Newport, 10–8, 6–0, 6–4; W. M. Washburn, Harvard, beat B. C. Law, Philadelphia, 6–2, 6–4, 4–6, 6–4.

Tennis at Westchester Club.

The annual tennis tournament of the Westchester Club began yesterday on the club courts, when in the doubles A. Tienken and A. Goulden disposed of Dr. Mitchell and J. McGuinness, by 6–4, 6–4. The winners were later defeated by M. Morgan Mitchell and O. Bloom, by 6–2, 4–6, 3–6. The second match was long drawn out. Time and again the score was at deuce, but superior back court by M. Morgan Mitchell finally won the game.

In the singles L. Kreutzer defeated O. Bloom by 6–4, 6–4. Later the winner played A. Tienken and, with one game each and the score 8–8, play was discontinued because of darkness. The Westchester Club has taken under its care a number of youngsters, to whom the finer points of the game are being explained. The plan is to develop these youngsters for tournament play. Kennedy, Keeling, Dornbush, and Connelly are showing good promise.

Fifty-Mile Championship Tomorrow.

The first race of a series of three for the motor-paced bicycle championship of the world will be held at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tomorrow night. This race was to have been held at Stockholm, Sweden, but was called off because of the European war and transferred to this country, where most of the crack motor-paced riders, American and foreign, are at present.

According to the plans of the National Cycling Association the race will be run in three heats. The winners in the first two heats will qualify for the third heat, which will be for the world's championship in this form of racing.

The riders in the first heat tomorrow night will be Clarence Carmen, who has recovered from his recent accident; Vincenzo Madonna, Jimmy Moran, Peter Drobach, and Menus Bedell.

Triple Tie in Waumbek Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 24.—Another of the weekly kickers' handicap golf matches was held on the Waumbek course today. The affair was a success, having both a good field of contestants and much interest manifested. The competitions resulted in a tie between Dr. Bassler, A. J. McClure, and G. F. Patterson, each having a net score of 73. They will play off tomorrow.

One-Sided Polo at Rumson.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Outplayed in every period of the game and held to a single goal, Rumson Fishhawks fell an easy prey to the Great Neck team in today's polo match for the Rumson Cups, played in Herbert Field at the Rumson Country Club. Conceding a handicap of nine goals to the Fishhawks, Great Neck overcame this lead in two periods and scored a total of 29 goals to 10. Seward Carey of the Rockaway Club made the only goal for the Fishhawks in the fifth period. J. Watson Webb made fifteen goals and Tilney eight for Great Neck. Rumson and Deal Club teams play tomorrow for the Monmouth Cups, and Great Neck and Point Judith Freebooters will play for the Rumson Cups Wednesday. Summaries:

GREAT NECK.	RUMSON FISHHAWKS.
1—N. L. Tilney.	
2—David Downs.	1—G. G. Henry.
3—J. Watson Webb.	2—L. H. Ross.
Back—H. Phipps.	3—S. Carey.
	Back—W. W. Barbour.

Goals—Great Neck: Webb, 15; Tilney, 8; Downs, 3; Phipps, 3. Total—29. Rumson Fishhawks: Carey, 1; allowed by handicap, 9. Total—10. Referee—Walter McClure.

McDermott Best in Long Swim.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Michael McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago won Cincinnati's annual long-distance swimming race here today. His time for the eight-mile course on the Ohio River was 3:10:25. The other entries, thirty-three in number, were local swimmers.

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BOSTON'S DEFEAT BREAKS TIE WITH THE GIANTS---TURF---YACHTING

NO HITS FOR YANKS WITH MEN ON BASES

"Death Valley" Scott Causes Twelve Runners to Become Stranded on Sacks.

The Yankees didn't drop the game up at the Polo Grounds to the White Sox yesterday by a score of 2 to 1 because they didn't have a chance to use it themselves, but because they failed to recognize a run when they saw one. They sojourned on the base paths with vacation languor and could have won the afternoon's pastime easily with the aid of a couple of alarm clocks.

"Doc" Cook had a fine chance to show a little life in the sixth inning. Up to this time nobody had been noticed hitting "Death Valley" Jim Scott very hard, but in the sixth Cook beat out a hit to Blackburn and "Birdie" Cree poked a hit to left which was close to blossoming into a home run. The ball hit the fence high and carromed far out of Demmitt's reach.

"Doc" Cook stood for a while and drank in the scenery. He was also somewhat puzzled about which direction he should take in traveling toward home. It must be said to his credit, however, that he did not go backward, but forged ahead, as if rheumatism was lurking in one or two of his legs.

While Demmitt was floundering around in the outfield trying to trap the elusive ball, Cook only got as far as third, while Cree halted at second, the road being blocked. The chance for a score was gone because Scott settled down and the next three men went out quickly.

The Yankees' base running in the ninth was also a trifle gloomy. With two down, Ed Sweeney, batting for Cole, got a pass, which to the Yankee way of thinking is one of the very best ways of getting on the bases. Sweeney stole second, and while Scott uncorked a wild pitch Ed went on to third base, but a ground rule prohibited him from getting so much for nothing, so he had to return to second.

Daniel Boone also got a pass. Hartsell whanged a bouncer down the first-base line which hopped over Fournier's roof and rolled to the field boxes. Sweeney romped home and Boone should be presented with a cup for the prize hesitation he did in the vicinity of third base. He acted as if he was waiting for a telephone call or something. And right there another rosy chance to score was tossed away.

Jim Scott seemed intent on throwing his game away, but the Yankees were so stubborn that they refused to accept the favor. Cook walked and filled the bases. It was a nice opportunity for Birdie Cree to make a pyrotechnical finish, but he failed to light the fuse and rolled out at first base for the third out.

The Sox got their winning run through Yankee kindness. With one gone in the sixth, Collins tapped a bounder to Fournier, who forced him at second base and then the Frenchman stole second. Demmitt bounded an elusive ball at Boone, while Fournier started for third. Boone held the ball like a cherished treasure. He held it so long that Fournier rounded third and started for home.

Instead of throwing the ball home, where he might have nailed the runner by about a block margin, Boone threw the ball to Maisel and Fournier moved to the plate. Umpire Dineen called Fournier a half-hour late, and looked up to see Demmitt going to second. Nunamaker tossed him out before he could reach there. Wolfe, a new right fielder of the Sox, made a nifty catch of Cree's bang against the right field wall in the seventh inning, while "Birdie" Cree and Collins made a couple of highly colored grabs in centre field.

Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wolfe, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	3	5
Wor, ss.	4	1	0	4	5	H'tz'l, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
C'lins, cf.	4	0	3	3	0	Cook, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
F'nier, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1	Cree, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Dem'tt, lf.	4	0	2	1	0	Mallen, 1b.	2	0	1	5	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	7	1	P'p'h, ss.	3	0	0	4	0
Bl'b'n, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3	N'm'r, c.	4	0	1	7	4
Brton, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	M'sel, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Scott, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Fisher, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						*Daley	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	7	27	9	Cole, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						†Sweeney.	0	1	0	0	0
						Total.	30	1	6	27	12

*Batted for Fisher in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Cole in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Collins, Cree, Hartzell. Sacrifice hit—Mullen. Stolen bases—Wolfe, Weaver, Fournier, Schalk, Sweeney. Left on bases—New York, 12; Chicago, 4. Double play—Weaver and Blackburn. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Scott, 2. Struck out—By Fisher, 5; by Cole, 1; by Scott, 5. Wild pitch—Scott. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Hits—Off Fisher, 6 in 7 innings; off Cole, 1 in 2 innings. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan.

Bad Feeling in Philadelphia Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Philadelphia won both games from St. Louis today by the scores of 7 to 1 and 6 to 5. The second contest was called by Umpire Connolly at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. In the fourth inning of the second game Strunk, in running to first base, collided with Howard and stepped on the latter's right foot. The nail was cut off Howard's left toe and he was carried off the field. Austin and Murphy got into an argument over the play and Austin attempted to strike McInnis, who acted as peacemaker. While Agnew jumped into the bleachers and the fan who was calling names at the visiting players. No action was taken against Austin or Agnew by the umpires. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, cf.	3	2	2	2	0	Austin, ss.	4	0	0	0	0
Walsh, cf.	2	0	0	3	0	How'd, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
O'lins, 2b.	4	1	2	1	5	Shotten, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Baker, 3b.	3	2	2	4	1	Lav'ne, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Pratt, ss.	3	0	0	2	3	Pratt, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Mc'ty, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0	E. W'r, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	2	0	0	C. W'r, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	Leary, 1b.	3	0	0	5	1
McAvoy, c.	3	0	1	7	1	Bold, 1b.	1	0	0	4	0
Plank, p.	3	0	0	0	0	W'lace, ss.	4	0	2	0	4
						Agnew, c.	2	0	1	5	0
Total.	37	7	9	27	8	Hale, c.	0	0	0	1	0
						H'm'ton, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Bailey, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						*Jenkins	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	1	6	24	12

*Ran for Wallace in ninth inning.
Errors—Agnew, Baichley.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Austin. Three-base hits—Collins, Oldring. Hits—Off Hamilton, 6 in 6 innings; off Baichley, 3 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Hamilton, Walsh, Barry. Sacrifice—Baker. Stolen bases—Agnew, Jenkins (2,) Murphy (2.) Double play—Agnew and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Hamilton, 2; off Baichley, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, Murphy; by Plank, Agnew. Struck out—By Hamilton, 4; by Baichley, 2; by Plank, 7. Passed ball—Agnew. Wild pitch—Baichley. Time of game—Two hours and eleven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connelly.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ry, rf.	1	2	1	1	0	Austin, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Walsh, lf.	2	1	1	2	0	Shotten, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Coll'ns, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3	Pratt, 2b.	1	1	1	0	0
Baker, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2	C. W'k'r, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
Pratt, ss.	4	0	2	0	0	E. W'k'r, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Strunk, cf.	3	1	1	3	0	How'l, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Barry, ss.	2	0	0	2	3	Agnew, c.	1	0	0	1	1
Schang, c.	3	1	0	9	3	Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Bush, p.	3	1	1	0	1	L'ry, c.	1	0	0	1	0
						Lib., 3b.	3	0	1	6	1
						B'ker, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	30	6	9	21	12	Total.	24	2	6	21	16

Errors—Austin, Lavan, Leary, Baker, Schang.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	—6
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—C. Walker, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Davis, (2,) Strunk, Collins, Stolen bases—Shotten, Strunk. Double plays—Leary and Austin; Barry and McInnis; Schang and Collins. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Bush, 1; off Lavan, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Baumgardner, (Murphy.) Struck out—By Baumgardner, 1; by Bush, 2. Wild pitches—Bush, Baumgardner. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connelly and Chill.

GIANTS HALF GAME IN LEAD.

New York Rests, but Braves Lose and Drop to Second Place.

Rain batted in a pinch for the Giants yesterday at St. Louis, and gave them a day of leisure while the Boston Braves were being defeated, which put the New York team once more in undisputed possession of first place. The defeat puts the Braves one-half game behind McGraw's men. Yesterday's game between the Giants and St. Louis will be played in a double-header today, in one of which games Matty and Doak, the two leading pitchers of the National League, will probably face each other.

The postponement of yesterday's game was very pleasing to McGraw, who is thus given an opportunity to rest his tottering pitching staff. Manager Huggins of St. Louis, who has his pitchers going well now, was sorry to see the rain. The Cardinals are anxious to get at the Giants as often as they can just now, so as to get the benefit of the champions' slump. Huggins and his men are still in the fight for the pennant and claim they have a better chance for the pennant now than either Boston or the Giants.

In the excitement over the race between the Braves and Giants many have lost sight of the Cardinals' position in the race. The Cardinals are only one game behind the Giants, and a double victory today will put them ahead of New York. A double victory for the Cardinals and a defeat for Boston will put St. Louis in first place, Boston in second, and the slumping Giants down in the third position.

With the way McGraw's pitchers are going, it hardly seems likely that the Giants can do better than split even with the Cards today. A single victory for Boston under those circumstances will put them in the lead by half a game.

Miller Huggins and many of the Cardinal rooters think their team has a better chance of winning the pennant than Boston because they have been playing consistently since early in the season. The Braves have been put under a heavy strain by their wonderful rush to the front in the last seven weeks, and may break at the critical moment.

Tiger Pitchers Baffle Senators.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Detroit won both games of a double-header from Washington today, by scores of 8 to 1, and 11 to 0. In the first game, Coveleskie held the locals to three hits, while the Tigers bunched hits in the first and fourth innings for their runs. Dauss was very efective in the second game, holding Washington to four hits, while the wildness and ineffectiveness of the four young Washington pitchers made the game somewhat of a farce. Rain fell during the latter part of the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	2	2	1	3	M'ler, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2	Foster, 3b.	4	1	2	1	4
Cobb, cf.	2	0	1	6	0	M'ah'l, lf.	4	0	0	3	1
C'ford, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	O'dil, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	Foster, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
K'v'h, 2b.	4	0	2	0	5	Sh'rs, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0	McB'e, ss.	3	0	0	4	2
St'ge, c.	4	0	1	8	1	Henry, c.	3	0	0	5	0
C'leski, p.	4	0	0	0	1	Ayres, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	34	3	10	27	10	Total.	30	1	3	27	10

Errors—Moriarty.

Detroit	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Crawford, Gandil. Three-base hits—Veach, Cobb. Sacrifice fly—Morgan. Double play—Morris and Gandil. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 5. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; off Ayres, 1. First base on errors—Washington. Hit by pitcher—By Ayres, (Cobb.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 4; by Ayres, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	1	3	2	3	Moel'r, rf.	4	0	3	2	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	5	3	3	0	2	Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Cobb, cf.	4	2	3	2	0	Mitch'l, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
C'wf'd, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	G'ndil, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	M'r'ty, c.	3	0	0	6	0
High, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Sh'nks, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Kav'gh, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3	M'B'de, ss.	3	0	0	5	2
Burns, 1b.	0	1	0	2	0	A'smith, c.	1	0	0	1	2
H'ph'ys, ss.	1	1	1	2	0	Wilt'ns, c.	2	0	0	3	0
McKee, c.	4	1	1	9	0	Shaw, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Dauss, p.	3	0	1	0	1	B'tley, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Harp'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	44	11	12	27	10	Stevens, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	28	0	4	27	9

*Batted for Harper in the eighth inning.
Errors—McBride, Williams.

Detroit	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	8	3	—11
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Dauss, Bush, Foster. Three-base hit—McKee. Hits—Off Shaw, 8 in 4 1-3 innings; off Bentley, none in 1-3 inning; off Harper, 2 in 3 1-3 innings; off Stevens, 2 in 1 inning. Sacrifice flies—Crawford, (2,) Hellman. Stolen bases—Crawford, (2,) Cobb, Veach. Double plays—Bush and Heilman; Heilman and Bush; Bush, Kavanagh and Heilman. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 8. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Harper, 3. First base on error—Detroit. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Gandil, Morgan, Mitchell;) by Shaw—(Burns, McKee;) by Harper, (Heilman;) by Stevens, (Cobb.) Struck out—By Dauss, 5; by Shaw, 1; by Harper, 2. Wild pitches—Dauss, Bentley, (2.) Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Naps Easy for the Red Sox.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Boston won easily from Cleveland today, 7 to 3. The visitors used four pitchers. Janvrin was "high gun," obtaining four safe hits in as many times at bat. Lajoie also batted safely four times out of five attempts. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, ss.	2	2	1	1	3	L'bold, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Scott, ss.	2	1	1	2	0	O'man, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	1	4	0	J'kson, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Lajoie, 1b.	5	2	4	9	1
G'd'r, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	Turkle, lf.	5	0	0	2	0
Janvrin, c.	3	2	3	9	0	T'ney, c.	5	0	0	3	0
H'll'r, 1b.	1	0	1	8	0	W'ts, ss.	4	0	1	6	4
Gainer, 1b.	2	0	0	1	0	O'Neill, c.	2	0	0	0	3
C'gan, c.	2	0	1	1	0	H'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c.	1	0	0	0	0	Hellner, p.	1	0	0	0	0
L'n'd, p.	1	0	0	0	0	C'mbs, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Bed't, p.	0	0	0	0	0	B'dg, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
*Hen'kson.	1	0	0	0	0	†J'ston.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	7	10	27	6	Total.	35	3	9	24	12

*Batted for Leonard in sixth inning.
†Batted for Coumbe in eighth inning.
Errors—Gardner, Wambsganss, O'Neill, Hagerman.

Boston	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Janvrin, Speaker, Lewis, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Lajoie. Hits—Off Hagerman, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Dillinger, 6 in 5 1-3 innings; off Coumbe, 3 in 4 innings; off Blanding, 2 in 1 inning; off Leonard, 4 in 6 innings; off Bedient, 5 in 3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, Carrigan. Sacrifice flies—Turner, (2.) Stolen bases—Scott, Lajoie. Double play—O'Neill, Lajoie and Turner. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cleveland, 11. First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 1; off Dillinger, 1; off Leonard, 3; off Bedient, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Bedient, (Billy Gardner.) Struck out—By Hagerman, 1; by Dillinger, 1; by Leonard, 4; by Coumbe, 1; by Bedient, 2. Wild pitch—Bedient. Balk—Coumbe. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Brookfeds Lose Two Games.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—Indianapolis won two games from Brooklyn Federals today, the first by a batting rally in the thirteenth inning. The second contest was called at the end of the seventh inning to allow the Brooklyn players to catch a train for New York. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Indianapolis	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	0

Batteries—Marion, Maxwell, and Land; Kaiserling and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
Indianapolis	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	6	8	0

Batteries—Lafitte, Bluejacket, and Land; Billiard and Rariden.

New York State League.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 6; Albany, 1.
At Scranton—Scranton, 8; Troy, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 3; Utica, 2.
At Binghamton—Syracuse, 2; Binghamton, 4.
At Binghamton, 8; Syracuse, 2.

Eastern Association.

At Waterbury—Hartford, 9; Waterbury, 5.
At Springfield—Springfield, 2; New Britain, 1.

New England League.

At Lowell—Lowell, 6; Manchester, 4.
At Lynn—Lynn, 5; Lowell, 1.
At Lynn—Portland, 10; Lynn, 2.
At Worcester—Lewiston, 2; Worcester, 0.
At Lawrence—Haverhill, 8; Lawrence, 1.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chelsea. Fire Grounds. Adm. 25c., Ladies.

CUBS KEEP BRAVES OUT OF THE LEAD

Heavy Batting in Eighth Inning Sends Boston Back Into Second Place.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Tearing into the Boston defense for four runs in the eighth inning and knocking them out of their tie for first place in the flag race, O'Day's Cubs placed themselves only two and one-half games behind the leading Giants today, beating Stallings's Braves in the first game of the series at the West Side Park by 9 to 5. The score only indicates plenty of action. There was more than this, however. Umpire-baiting scenes were as regular as the innings. Both sides fought in the keenest fashion, one Cub upheaval bringing about the banishment of Jim Vaughn and Roger Bresnahan.

Not content with halting the Braves in their march to the top of the heap, the Cubs stopped short the winning performance of Dick Rudolph. Going to the rescue of "Lefty" Tyler at the start of the third inning, with the Cubs leading by 4 to 2, the little right-hander saw his mates forge ahead, only to slip behind in the eighth and crash a pitching record that boasted eleven straight victories.

Rudolph supplanted Tyler when he found he had nothing with which to hold the flag-dreaming Cubs in check. He was eliminted by one run in the first inning and three in the second, the latter cluster being the result of a triple by Bresnahan. The Braves registered one run in each of the first two innings.

James Lavender was on the mound while the two runs were shot over by the Stallings tribe, but he relieved wonderfully, and for the next two innings pitched a brand of ball which made it look certain that he would breeze through to the finish. H struck a snag in the fifth, however, when three Braves raced over the pan, and in the home team's half of the inning O'Day's men cut loose for one tally and tied the count at the expense of Rudolph.

When the sixth inning started Lavender was missing from the firing line. "Big Jim" Vaughn and his southpaw shoots came forth, but he lasted only until one man had been retired in the seventh. When Schmidt walked, Vaughn and Bresnahan delivered an ultimatum to Umpire Quigley, and in the ensuing quabble the two athletes retreated to the clubhouse under orders.

With Vaughn and Bresnahan banished, Archer went behind the bat. Cheney went to the slab after the Cubs had stalled around to give him time to warm up, and the game went merrily along with the Bravs mashing out runs or getting as much as a pass off the able lifesaver. With the exception of a wasted double by Rudolph in the sixth inning, all the Braves' hits were made off Lavender.

The best wallop of the afternoon was one by Connolly. With two out in the first, he drove the ball over the high right field signboard. The Cubs offset this advantage in their opener on a pass to Leach and Zimmerman's double. The Braves went ahead again in the fifth on Smith's single, a sacrifice, Corridon's error on Gowdy, and Moran's safe drive through second. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	1	1	4	0	Moran, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Good, rf.	3	1	1	3	0	Evers, 2b.	5	1	1	1	3
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	13	1	Con'ly, lf.	5	2	2	2	0
Z'm'n, 2b.	4	0	2	1	1	M'y'le, ss.	3	0	0	2	6
Sch'e, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	6	0
Sw'y, 2b.	4	2	2	2	5	Smith, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1
C'den, ss.	3	2	1	1	1	Mann, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
B'han, c.	3	1	1	5	1	*Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
Archer, c.	1	0	0	3	0	Devore, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Leifd'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Hoffner, c.	0	0	0	0	0
V'ghn, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Tyler, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.	2	0	0	0	0	Rud'ph, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total.	30	9	10	27	13	Total.	35	5	9	24	12

*Batted for Mann in the seventh inning.
Errors—Schmidt (2,) Sweeney, Corriden.

Chicago	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	—9
Boston	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Evers, Connolly, Good, Rudolph, Archer. Three-base hit—Bresnahan. Home run—Connolly. Hits—Off Tyler, 3 in 2 innings; off Rudolph, 7 in 6 innings; off Lavender, 8 in 5 innings; off Vaughn, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Cheney, none in 2 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Good, Mann, Maranville. Sacrifice fly—Leach. Stolen bases—Maranville, Lavender. Double play—Maranville and Schmidt. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 2; off Tyler, 3; off Rudolph, 2; off Vaughn, 2. Struck out—By Tyler, 2; by Lavender, 5; by Rudolph, 4. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

McQuillan Weakens, Phillies Win.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24.—After being held to one hit in six innings by McQuillan, Philadelphia batters developed a hitting streak in the seventh and eighth innings of today's game and drove in three runs, enough to defeat Pittsburgh 3 to 2. None of the pitchers gave a base on balls. Byrne was ordered off the field in the second inning for protesting decisions. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lob't, 3b.	4	1	1	4	3	Viox, 2b.	4	1	3	3	5
B'ker, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	Kelly, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	Kelly, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
C'v'th, rf.	4	0	2	3	0	W'k'r, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Byrne, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1	McC'y, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Irwin, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	Cutsh'w, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
P'kert, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Collins, c.	4	0	1	6	0
M'tin, ss.	3	1	1	1	4	Gibson, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Dooin, c.	3	0	0	6	0	McG'n, p.	2	0	0	0	2
M'sh'l, p.	2	0	0	0	2						
*Burns	1	0	0	0	0						
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	33	2	5	27	10	Total.	34	2	9	27	11

*Batted for Marshall in eighth inning.
Errors—Martin, 2.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Viox, Kelly. Three-base hit—Lobert. Sacrifice hits—Gibson, Dooin. Double plays—Wagner, Viox, and Konetchy; Martin and Irelan. Hits—Off Marshall, 7 in seven innings; off Mayer, 2 in two innings. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 6. Struck out—By Marshall, 5; by Mayer, 1; by McQuillan, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Lincoln.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2
Montreal	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Curtis and Smith; Miller and Smith.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1
Toronto	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	10	0

Batteries—Williams, G. Thompson, and Reynolds; Johnson and Kelly.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	8	0

Batteries—Comstock and J. Onslow; McConnell and Lalonge.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Cooper, Donovan, and Kocher; Brandon and Stephens.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	10	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Russell and Erwin; Manning, Upham, and Williams.

Jones Repudiates Brown Deal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Fielder Jones, new manager of

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1914.

INCOME TAX RESULTS.

The results of the first fiscal year's collection of the income tax were set forth in yesterday's TIMES. The Collector of Internal Revenue could not be expected to supply any comparison of the result with the expectation. That is not his function, but it is necessary that it should be done if any judgment is to be formed of the foresight of those who passed the law, or of how the law may be expected to work hereafter. The income tax was passed because there was a deficit of $68,790,000, and it was thought that it would be covered by an income tax yield of $70,125,000. We were told that there were 425,000 incomes, which were divided into classes with reference to the classifications of the supertax. The result is a yield of $71,381,274 from what the Treasury calls the income tax, but which includes the "corporation excise tax" of $10,671,077, and the "corporation income tax" of $82,456,662. The yield of the "individual income tax" is $28,253,534. The discrepancy between the expectation and the result is not quite so bad as appears, for only ten months of the fiscal year were included in the collections.

The expectation regarding the yield of the "normal" tax upon incomes under $20,000 was not far wrong. The actual yield was $12,728,038, and the expectation was for something over thirteen millions. About twelve millions was expected from incomes between $20,000 and $50,000, and the collection was $2,934,754. Incomes between $50,000 and $100,000 were expected to yield $11,560,000, and did yield $3,000,000. The expectation of yield between $100,000 and $250,000 also was about twelve millions, these two classes together being relied upon for a total of about twenty-three millions, against the realized total from all classes of $28,253,534. But the second class, which was expected to yield the second $12,000,000, yielded only $3,835,948. Above the $250,000 it was calculated that the immensely rich would pay about sixteen millions. Those between $250,000 and $500,000 did pay $2,334,582, and those above $500,000 did pay $3,487,850. Six millions was expected from incomes above $1,000,000, but the return does not classify such incomes separately, their payment being included in the last amount above.

It does not follow that the country is not as rich as it was thought. There may have been such incomes conceivably, and yet such returns could not be expected from the tax. It is clear that the very rich have not been taxed as was planned, but the sole reason probably is not the poverty of the rich. No doubt wealth often is overestimated, and it may have been overestimated for the purposes of this tax. But there was another operative factor of equal or perhaps greater force. It was designed to exempt the poor, but the exemptions of the rich were underestimated. Many large incomes are from corporations which pay the tax, and naturally it is not collected again from the individuals who receive it. The same consideration applies to payments of bond interest which are assumed by debtors, in order that the stipulated interest may be received by those entitled to it. There are many explicit assumptions of such interest payment, and it was almost a rule that when debtors were confronted with that unexpected burden they assumed it in order to heighten their credit.

The expectation that the tax would be operative sectionally is better fulfilled. New York's share is nearly ten millions of the forty-three millions of corporation taxes, and is $12,522,797 of the total $28,253,534 of the individual income tax. Of all three classes of "income tax" three States—New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois—pay more than half. Their share of the tax plunder distributed at Washington is not of record, neither is there any authentic record of the discrimination against them in other matters of legislation than the income tax. It has often been said that the day of discrimination in legislation is past in this country. These returns show rather that the discrimination is by the poor against the rich, and that there is a miscalculation. The meaning is not that the discriminators miscalculated in dollars, although that is on the face of the figures. There should be no discrimination by or against the rich, by or in favor of the poor. In either case the result will be disappointing, and it would be worse for the country if it should be realized.

A MAN OF PEACE.

VILLA'S proclaimed belief that Mexico should be released as quickly as possible from military government is shared by all who hope to see that country prosper and throw off its burdens. VILLA seems to have an unexpressed idea in his head that CARRANZA, who has never been a military man, though they call him General, is going to force another military Government on Mexico. He may be mistaken. Some months ago it was feared that VILLA himself would insist upon a military Government, and it is a relief to find that he comprehends so well the needs of the situation. Certainly fairer words could not be uttered than those he published yesterday by way of explaining his relations to CARRANZA and the Provisional Government.

He says that his fight is a political fight for a Government of the people by the people. If CARRANZA is the man he is said to be, there will be no need of much fighting along that line. Probably VILLA and his chief will compose their quarrel before long, and if CARRANZA now manages to pacify ZAPATA, as they say he hopes to do, there is no reason why the prophets of evil, who are always busying themselves about Mexican affairs, should not soon be silenced.

A CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY.

"The sunset tonight was most beautiful," wrote MURIEL FURNESS, an English schoolgirl, in the diary she kept at the convent school in Eysden, Holland, when war was declared. "It kept changing its color—that, we are told, is a sign of war." Perhaps it is a sign of war. Nobody can feel so wise now as he might have felt a few weeks ago, and a little simple faith in signs seems reasonable enough when a war, which few believed could ever occur, came without warning, and is causing destruction in the centre of the civilized world. Anyhow, Miss FURNESS believes in the relation of brilliant and changing sunsets to war, and she has a clear mind and an aptness of expression which make the excerpts from her diary in the Dutch border town between July 30 and Aug. 11, which were cabled to THE TIMES yesterday, not only readable but positively valuable.

Miss FURNESS's brief notes on the early encounters between the Germans and Belgians are coherent and graphic enough to be of service to future historians. She could hear the guns, she could see and talk to the wounded who were carried to neutral territory, and she sets down only what interests her. There is a pathetic human touch in this little incident narrated by the young diarist:

> There is a Belgian soldier here who is slowly recovering. A German, badly injured, was brought in, and the Belgian at once ran forward and unlaced his boots for him.

It is through veracious chronicles of this sort, not through the technical writings of military experts, that the world gets its knowledge of wars.

IS IT SO?

Mr. ROOSEVELT on Friday, speaking to the "Steering Committee" of his highly organized political machine, declared with the utmost emphasis of voice and gesture and facial expression:

> What has taken place at Saratoga at the Republican Convention makes it evident that the only thing that the honest and decent citizens of the State can do is to support the ticket to be placed in the field by the Progressives. We are the only party endeavoring to give the State a good, clean Government. And I shall fight for the nominee of the Progressive Party to the best of my ability. I shall make a campaign in every section of the State, from one end to the other.
>
> These explicit statements are highly important if true. The great body of the voters of New York unquestionably wish "a good, clean Government." They are, beyond doubt, whatever party they have supported in the past, "honest and decent citizens." If as such the only thing that they can do is to support Mr. ROOSEVELT's party, since it is the only one that is even endeavoring to give the State a clean Government, the political problem of this year is very much simplified. All the Republicans and all the Democrats except the dishonest and indecent leaders must flock to the support of the ticket yet to be placed in the field by the Progressives. Trouble, anxiety, doubt, and much expense, public and private, would be saved by this straightforward and uncomplicated process, if the facts are as stated by the ex-President.

But are they? What was done by the Republicans at Saratoga which makes the path of politics so amazingly straight and easy? In effect they rejected the scheme looking to a reunion of Republicans and Progressives in this State as a preliminary to the joint nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT for the Presidency two years from now. It may be said that this was narrow and selfish and unwise, but it can hardly with reason be claimed that they who did it and they who may approve it are devoid of decency and honesty. Still less can it be said that it leaves Mr. ROOSEVELT'S party the only one in which trust can be placed. It is not easy to see why the rejection of the Roosevelt scheme was not, according to the accepted code of politics, quite as honorable and commendable as was the proposal of it.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S sweeping assertion is not based on reality or even on a plausible theory of reality. It is based on the wholly untenable assumption that his views and wishes are absolutely right and just and beneficent and that any one who questions them is foolish and wicked. In truth, neither his aims nor his methods are very different from those of the men whom he denounces, and there is no evidence that they are much higher. Why should any man of ordinary sense accept him at his own valuation and take his preposterous assumption as a statement of facts? No one denies Mr. ROOSEVELT'S ability and remarkable energy. He has much to his credit in the national field, and he has still a large following, much of it sincere. But when he claims an absolute monopoly for himself and his faction of decency and honesty, good intentions and capacity, he talks unsanely and ridiculously. He says that he will fight for the nominee of his party—as yet unknown—and "will "make a campaign in every section "of the State, from one end to the "other." It is his privilege, but it would be interesting to see what sort of a fight he would make against Mr. MCANENY if the Democrats had the wisdom to nominate him.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SHIPPING SPECULATION.

Washington dispatches tell of the Administration's intention to insist upon its shipping adventure in "essentials." The statement would seem to imply some concession in what might or might not be considered essentials, according to the point of view. The revised version of the intention, attributed to the President with appearance of inspiration, is that the Government under no consideration will guarantee the bonds of private investments in shipping. This refers to something not authentically reported. Who asked the guarantee, and why? Was it designed to offset the burdens imposed by legislation upon the American marine, and, if so, would not a repeal of such legislation be accepted instead of the guarantee? The statement of the wants of prospective investors and users of American ships has been made authoritatively. It contained nothing about a bond guarantee, and the proposals of the Government relief of American shipping contain nothing of what was asked by representative spokesmen of business.

It was said yesterday in Washington that the Government would make its shipping adventure only in the event that private capital refused, and that the Government would make its effort chiefly in the lines not profitable, but with promise of becoming so. Is the Government's judgment of the promise of profit better than that of men long in the business? Ought Government to seek profits of any sort, especially those admittedly doubtful? Will the Government accounts be kept in the manner required of other corporations? Or will it be the sort of Government accounting which shows profits by not including costs, or sometimes by not paying costs despite the protests of those whose services are requisitioned?

Economic errors of business men are corrected, because bankruptcy is the penalty of persistence in error. Government errors are seldom corrected, because insolvency is not feared. Government does not assemble its accounts, but distributes them among departments so that there is a precious game of hide and seek by those who want to know the facts. When there is a deficit Government does not revise the methods which caused it, but calls for a deficiency appropriation. When Government practice is so bad it is a demonstration that Government business is as much worse done as business is more difficult than Government. Government has enough on hand just now without embarrassing itself with a single pound of extra baggage.

WHY EUROPE IS AT WAR.

Diligent perusal and understanding of the contents of the British White Paper and of the German Memorandum are a primary qualification for passing judgment upon the acts and policies of the nations now at war in Europe. In these official publications the near and remote causes of the war are laid bare. We see the play of rival interests, the clash of national policies, the reach of dynastic ambitions. The diplomatic dispatches to and from the British Foreign Office, the Memorandum of the German Foreign Office, and the correspondence which follows it take us quite beyond the immediate purpose of Austria introuncing Servia, and bring into view great territorial designs long entertained, projects of commercial expansion, and irreconcilable jealousies in which the true causes of the outbreak may be discerned.

THE TIMES has published both these vital documents in full. The British White Paper filled something over five pages of its Sunday issue, and two pages of yesterday's issue were given up to the German Memorandum. It would have been easy, it would have been in accord with newspaper custom and practice, to summarize and condense. THE TIMES printed the papers in full. We understand that the British White Paper has not yet been printed in London, so that THE TIMES is the only newspaper in the world in which these important documents have appeared. We believe a newspaper can perform no higher duty than to lay before its readers contributions to history that have this supreme value. These papers are a part not only of the history of our time, but of the history of the world in coming centuries, for not even the Napoleonic wars had a more profound influence upon the fate of nations and the course of history than this war will have. The privilege of communicating to the world such chronicles is some compensation for the unwelcome reticence imposed upon the press by the rigid censorship.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CHANCE.

In the primaries the citizens of South Carolina will have an opportunity today to check the career of Mr. COLE BLEASE, who, having had all the fun to be derived from the Governorship, is anxious to enter the United States Senate. Today's primaries will decide whether he or some more suitable man will receive the nomination of the only political party of any consequence in the Old South State. The nomination is, of course, equivalent to an election. Gov. BLEASE is a clever politician and he has a good working organization about him. He has been opposed with logic and eloquence by such newspapers as The News and Courier of Charleston and The State of Columbia, and the former well says that if he wins his triumph "would "be taken by the rest of the country "as meaning that he typifies the politi-"cal ideals of the State in this year of "grace—and such a conclusion would "be eminently correct. South Caro-"lina would be set down from one end "of the country to the other as the "most backward of Commonwealths."

Therefore this may be taken as a fair test of the value of the direct primaries. BLEASE has a following, but it must contain many who are intelligent enough to know that the State can only suffer through the choice of such a man to represent it in the Senate. South Carolinians, also, are naturally gratified that a man of Southern birth and a Democrat should occupy the Presidency; the course of the President has been generally approved, and BLEASE has proclaimed himself a violent anti-Wilson man. BLEASE will probably be defeated, but it will be a great pity if his defeat is not overwhelming.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The World Is Tired of Kings.

It is not an unneutral thought, but one inborn and of the blood and sinew of American citizenship, that regards the present war in Europe as one charged with fate for autocrats. Those who have renounced their allegiance to the HAPSBURGS, the HOHENZOLLERNS, and the ROMANOFFS cannot complain if the natives of this land find their feelings expressed in EMERSON'S Boston Hymn, written to celebrate President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation:

> The word of the Lord by night
> To the watching Pilgrims came,
> As they sat by the seaside,
> And filled their hearts with flame.
>
> God said, I am tired of Kings,
> I suffer them no more;
> Up to my ear the morning brings
> The outrage of the poor.
>
> Think you I made this ball
> A field of havoc and war,
> Where tyrants great and tyrants small
> Might harry the weak and poor?
>
> My angel—his name is Freedom—
> Choose him to be your King;
> He shall cut pathways east and west
> And fend you with his wing.

Perhaps, too, many here who have cast off their allegiance to Kings have reason to thrill at these lines.

Fewer Crimes and More Arrests.

Police Commissioner Woods's report for the first six months of 1914 is good so far as it goes. The figures which he publishes show that complaints of crime in this city have for most classes decreased—with the exceptions, notably, of burglaries and petty larcenies—as compared with the first six months of 1913, and that the number of arrests both absolutely and relatively, has increased. But to show that the arrests have been intelligently made it would have been well to print the record of convictions, acquittals, and trials pending for the two periods. This record would of necessity have included a certain proportion of cases antedating January, 1914, and January, 1913, but the factors in these cases would be fairly constant and the comparison would be valuable.

It is quite possible, of course, that the Police Department has such a record. One thing to be said emphatically in favor of Commissioner Woods's régime is that, for the first time in the history of the New York police, the records of increases of reported crime are kept by districts, and the Inspector of each district that shows an increase is held strictly accountable. The ordinary business man who should be ignorant of the comparative efficiency or inefficiency of details of his office force as Police Commissioners have been both since and before Mr. ROOSEVELT headed the Police Department would soon be on the road to failure.

Food Cost Cut by Post and Express.

The "farm to city" service of the Post Office Department, enabling farmers to send cheaply to individual consumers their "home hampers" of vegetables weekly or bi-weekly, besides fresh eggs and butter, has been pronounced successful by the Postmaster General. The careful accounts kept by the Railway Mail Service show that this business is increasing rapidly, and as soon as more perfect containers are put generally within reach of farmers the trade will expand enormously.

The express companies, also, are pioneers in this work. When the parcel post began to make serious inroads upon the bulk of their business, the enterprising managers set their agents in the rural districts at work getting weekly statements in advance of prices at which farmers in their neighborhoods were willing to ship garden "truck" and meats and dairy products. They then advertised a service of weekly bulletins which small clubs of families who will trade on a cash basis receive regularly, taking advantage of the prices quoted below the retail market. Knowledge of this new business is spreading fast. Housewives and heads of families know now how to place their orders for foods, not at the meat markets and corner groceries, but at the nearest express offices.

MR. McANENY'S FITNESS.

His Election as Governor Would Strengthen Party in the Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial article on "Mr. McAneny's Public Service." The warring factions of the New York Democracy might well unite upon him as the party's candidate for Governor. He represents the type of man who should be nominated. I go further, however, and declare it to be the imperative duty of Democrats to bury all factional differences and agree, like patriots and statesmen, upon a ticket of such strength that every man upon it will commend it to the voters of the State.

The primary obligation of the party is, so far as it can do so, to make certain that not a single Democratic seat in the House of Representatives shall be surrendered to Republicans or Progressives. At this critical period in the nation's history, to permit Democratic control of that body or of the Senate to be weakened or imperiled by quarrels and dissensions within the party in New York State would be an act of folly so great as to amount to a political crime.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.
New York, Aug. 24, 1914.

GERMANS' POINT OF VIEW.

Humanly Understandable Were Americans In Their Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not an adherent of the Kaiser; with him and his military clique I have no sympathy whatever. Their downfall I believe would mean a greater Germany and a consequent enhancement of those interests and ideals which today make that country the centre and the inspiration of modern culture.

Why cannot we Americans—whose love of fair play the world acknowledges—manifest a more considerate attitude as regards our German fellow-citizens (as they are called) and their present state of mind?

They make the serious charge that the newspapers so twist and color the news of the war as to make Germany appear ridiculous. There I believe they are wrong. But at the same time their mental processes are no more faulty than would have been ours had we been in their place. Suppose the earlier news of this titanic conflict had come from sources as strongly pro-German as it has been anti-German, would not we other citizens of British, French, Belgian, or Russian birth or descent have met and passed resolutions of protest, and otherwise shown our displeasure? Would not our pride in the land where first we (or our parents) saw the light have felt itself wounded and wronged? E. A. MOFFETT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1914.

A German-American Confession.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find this in a letter from a German-American printed by one of your contemporaries:

> Who should be blamed for the war, history will divulge at a later date. In the meantime, I say, "Right or Wrong—My Country." (In this instance, my former country.)
>
> Here we have the truth frankly avowed. These are the people who are complaining of the "unfairness" of the American press.
>
> Now that the documents are out, there can be little doubt as to who wanted this war and brought it about. Now, suppose it should be "our turn next." On which side may we expect to find the so-called German-Americans? NOT HYPHENATED.

New York, Aug. 24, 1914.

Germans' Bayonets "with Teeth."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Germans have bayonets with teeth"—your news item. Of course they have! What a surprise to the English knownothings! Lord Northcliffe should know that the "bayonets with teeth" are the "Faschinen-Messer" of the Sappers and Engineer troops, sharp-edged on one side and a saw on the other, to cut down trees, bushes, &c. This "terrible weapon," as you term it, is, of course, also used when some enterprising enemy tries a close inspection of the German pioneer works.

J. DOMMERS VEHLING.
New York, Aug. 22, 1914.

Herman Ridder's Comments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem to me that if Herman Ridder is a naturalized citizen of our country—if he is a naturalized citizen in heart as well as name—he should respect our President's request for neutrality in speech.

If he is not a naturalized citizen he should have common decency enough to know his place, and to abstain from fiery comments that are bound to embroil our citizens in arguments and bitterness of various kinds that will surely cause trouble. E. P. K.

Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1914.

Supposes a Reverse Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder what attitude the people of the United States would take should Germany, if successful, force England to abandon all her possessions of North and Central America and turn the same over to the United States!

ARTHUR PESTEL.
New York, Aug. 24, 1914.

Struggling Mother of Six.

The mother of six children, whose husband and four-year-old boy are ill with tuberculosis and in hospitals for treatment, is in need of help. The second boy must be carefully watched to keep him free from the same disease. In her efforts to make a suitable home for him and the others—girls, thirteen and eleven, and the year-old baby—she has only the help of her fifteen-year-old daughter, who is at service. Her contribution to the family expenses is $1 a week. The mother pays the rent of the home by janitress service and receives $5 a month in cash. Five dollars a week for nourishing food that will make the children grow strong is needed. The Charity Organization Society asks for $130 for her use.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES.

"Saranac," $2; "W. C. B.," $5; "E. H. B.", $10; "Elsie and Betty," $2.

WINE FOR THE KING.

> What is the word of the wind? The word of the wind is *War!*—
> All of the olden horror! Moloch and Mars and Thor,
> These supreme and sole, with Peace but a trampled thing;
> Rapine and lust and famine, and blood for the wine of the King!
>
> Tears may gather and fall through all of the stricken lands;
> The kine may brood in the stall, the harvest rot where it stands;
> The cup may be brimmed with gall, with the sweat of suffering,
> For others—and yet, and yet, there must be wine for the King!
>
> What of the awful cost? What of the price to pay?
> What of the loved and lost upon many a sanguine day?
> What of the bells that toll?—Hark, how the echoes ring!
> Naught! for there must be wine—red, red wine for the King!

CLINTON SCOLLARD

SENATE FAVORS WIDE WAREHOUSE LICENSE

Puts Storage of Cotton, Grain, and Tobacco Under Federal Supervision.

BANKERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Seek Solution of Cotton Problem—Menace of Surplus Crop Puzzles—McAdoo Warns State Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Senate this afternoon passed without a roll call the bill providing for Federal licenses for cotton warehouses after several amendments had been added extending the application of the measure to the local products of various parts of the country. The purpose of the bill is to increase the borrowing value of certificates of warehouse licensed and classified by the Secretary of Agriculture. As passed, the licenses will issue for warehouses for cotton, tobacco, naval stores, canned salmon, grain and flaxseed.

The first contest of the day in the Senate came over the amendment of Mr. Lane, a Democrat from Oregon, including canned salmon in the provisions of the measure. This amendment was passed.

Then Mr. Gronna of North Dakota offered an amendment extending the application of the bill to flaxseed and grain in States where there was no grain inspection. This amendment was adopted without a roll call.

The debate became bitter when Mr. Chilton of West Virginia proposed to extend the provision of the bill to oil, apples, and peaches. To the charge of Mr. Smith of Georgia, who sponsored the bill, that the amendment was frivolous and was intended only to cast ridicule upon the bill, Mr. Chilton replied that it was offered in good faith and would be pressed, but that whether the amendment was rejected or not he would support the main bill. His amendment then was defeated by a vote of 12 to 36.

Mr. Chilton at once offered the amendment again in a form applying only to oil, and this revised amendment was rejected by a vote of 23 to 25. The only other amendment of the day was one proposed by Mr. Smith himself on suggestion of Mr. Cummins, a progressive Republican of Iowa, that the proposed law expire nine months after the signing of a treaty of peace between the warring powers, and in any case within two years from the date of its enactment.

DISCUSS COTTON PROBLEM.

McAdoo Bars Aid to State Banks Out of Federal System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—That State banks may only hope to obtain financial aid from the Federal Government by becoming members of the Federal reserve system was made plain today by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department at a conference of cotton and tobacco producers, bankers and others held in the Pan-American Building to consider the problem of disposing of the cotton and tobacco crops during the present European war emergency.

More than a hundred men from the cotton and tobacco States and cotton brokers and bankers from New York and other cities attended the conference. Secretary McAdoo presided. Postmaster General Burleson, himself a cotton producer; Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, many Senators, and the entire membership of the Federal Reserve Board participated in the conference.

Secretary McAdoo said that the national banks of the States which raise cotton and tobacco could obtain a maximum of $170,000,000 of emergency currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, a sum sufficient, he said, to handle the situation.

"We will probably have to carry 4,000,000 bales of the cotton crop," explained the Secretary. "If a plan can be devised to finance the necessary portion of the crop, it will be a small matter to care for the surplus crop. The nation cannot sustain a loss on the crop without the entire country suffering in the year to follow. I am satisfied that the Government is in a position to aid the banks through the Federal reserve system and the emergency currency act."

Postmaster General Burleson, addressing the conference, said the war in Europe was going to make it difficult to market from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales.

"To thrust this on the market," he said, "would break cotton prices to the detriment of all, for on the cotton crop we depend for our credit balance of gold. The Federal reserve is going to do all it can for prompt and substantial relief, but we must look the situation squarely in the face. Whatever is done must be done within the pale of the law and must be in strict accord with some plan consistent with sound financiering. What laws have we? The Federal reserve and Aldrich-Vreeland laws? There is no earthly use talking about issuing currency to State banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve system or are not members of the Aldrich-Vreeland currency associations.

"The State banks, however, can go to the national banks with cotton warehouse certificates and get the money—if the cotton is in proper warehouses. The truth is that the State banks ought to become members of the Federal Reserve system. But if they don't the means are still at hand. What we want to do is to keep this 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 surplus bales off the market so as not to beat down the price of cotton."

New Yorkers in the conference were William Woodward, A. H. Wiggin, Richard Delafield, J. S. Alexander, Alexander J. Hemphill, Gates W. McGarrah, Franklin McFadden, Edward B. Ayres, J. Harper Poor, Samuel T. Hubbard, Edward M. Weld, Richard A. Springs, Edward K. Cone, J. Temple Gwathmey, H. R. Eldredge, Theodore H. Price, W. A. Harber, Henry Walters, John G. Lonsdale, A. R. Shattuck, and H. Bosse.

BALDWIN FOR SENATOR.

Connecticut Executive Says He Is the Party's Representative.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24.—The Journal Courier will print a statement tomorrow from Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

The statement reads in part:

> "I venture to think," he says, "that I should be able to represent the interests of the State fairly well, and I should hope, should the party name me as its candidate for Senator next month, to go before the people with some confidence that they and I understood each other, and with the hope that, should they ratify the choice of the convention, I should be able in the Senate to be of some service to the State and also to our country."

Philippine Editors Pardoned.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—Gov. General Harrison pardoned today Martin Ocampo and Theodore Kalaw, formerly manager and editor, respectively, of The Manila Renacimiento, who had been convicted of criminally libeling Dean C. Worcester, at one time one of the American Commissioners here.

Senate Rejects Bloom's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The nomination of John H. Bloom to be Postmaster at Devils Lake, N. D., was rejected today by the Senate. Protests against the nomination had been filed by citizens at Devils Lake, and Senators Gronna and McCumber objected to Bloom's confirmation.

MAY DELAY THE CONCLAVE.

Pressure Is Being Brought on the Chamberlain of the Holy See.

ROME, Aug. 24.—No date has yet been fixed for the convening of the conclave which will elect a successor to Pope Pius X., although there seems to be a disposition on the part of many of the Cardinals at present in Rome to begin the proceedings next Monday.

If these Cardinals should have their way, Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell will not be able to reach here in time for the opening session, and it is doubtful also whether Cardinal Farley, who arrived in Chiasso, Switzerland, today, can be present.

The Tribuna says pressure is being brought to bear on Cardinal Della Volpe, the Chamberlain of the Holy See, who is now in charge of the affairs of the Church, to await the arrival of the American Cardinals before opening the Conclave.

Although Cardinal Martinelli, ex-Papal delegate to the United States has returned to Rome, it is not believed that he will participate in the Conclave owing to illness.

Workmen were engaged today in the Sistine Chapel erecting the catafalque for the last funeral mass for Pope Pius, which will be celebrated next Sunday. Immediately after this service the chapel will be transformed into the Conclave Hall.

The fourth congregation of Cardinals met today in the Consistorial Hall, several Cardinals from the provinces attending for the first time, including Cardinal Della Chiesa, Archbishop of Boulogne, and Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Mechlin. The latter was greeted cordially by Cardinals Della Volpe, Agliardi, Merry del Val, and Vincenzo Vannutelli, who discussed the war situation with him.

BRUNNEN, Aug. 23, (Delayed.)—Cardinal Farley, who will soon proceed to Rome for the conclave, was still here today. He is accompanied by Mgr. Hayes, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York; Mgr. Edwards, the Vice General, and the Cardinal's secretary, the Rev. Thomas G. Carroll.

REQUIEM MASS FOR PIUS X.

World-Wide Services to Include One at Cathedral on Friday.

Mgr. Mooney made public last night the details of the solemnities which will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, when services simultaneous with those which will be held all over the world will be held in requiem for the death of Pope Pius X. The celebrant of the mass will be Archbishop Bonzano, the Papal Delegate to this country.

Other prelates who will officiate are the preacher, the Right Rev. Bishop Cusack; deacons of honor, Mgr. Lavelle, Vicar General of the diocese, and Mgr. McReady; deacon of the mass, Father Thomas M. Myhan; sub-deacon, Ernest Capeo; arch priest and administrator of the mass, Mgr. Mooney.

Many city officials will be present at the mass. Admission will be by special invitation. The services of the office for the dead will be chanted by the clergy at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening in the Cathedral.

FAVORABLE TO McREYNOLDS

But Wilkerson Removal Causes Discussion in Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary ordered favorable reports today on the nominations of James C. McReynolds of Tennessee to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of T. W. Gregory of Texas to succeed him as Attorney General. There were no dissenting votes to the motion to report the names to the Senate, but the preliminary discussion was enough to indicate the line the minority of the Senate will take in opposing Mr. McReynolds's confirmation.

Aside from his part in the New Haven matter, questions will be asked about his reasons for replacing James H. Wilkerson, Republican, as Federal District Attorney in Chicago, by Charles P. Clyne, a Democrat. Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, who is not a member of the committee, was allowed to make a statement, and he referred to reports that Mr. Wilkerson had been warned that if he prosecuted W. C. Brown or other officials of the New York Central they would "get him."

Reference was also made to reports that the desire in certain quarters to delay or stop altogether certain cases handled by Mr. Wilkerson explained his forced retirement. The cases mentioned were the O'Hara Coal Company's rebate case, the oleomargarine case, and the prosecution of ex-Senator Lorimer. In the end, however, Mr. Borah of Idaho, Republican, said it appeared that Mr. McReynolds, in recommending the removal of Mr. Wilkerson, had been actuated simply by the desire to substitute a Democrat. That apparently was the belief of the Republicans, and the favorable report was ordered.

Republicans of the committee, however, are not inclined to give Mr. Clyne confirmation until the whole subject of his appointment has been cleared up. His nomination was referred this afternoon to a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Fletcher of Florida and Mr. Shields of Tennessee, Democrats, and Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a Republican. They will summon witnesses, including probably both Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Clyne, and counsel for some of the defendants in the suits prosecuted by Mr. Wilkerson at the time of his removal.

SULZER DENOUNCES RUM.

Says He'll Carry Prohibition Banner to Victory at the Polls.

William Sulzer told sixty leading members of the Prohibition Party in the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night that he would run as the candidate of their party for Governor and carry their banner to victory. He went further in his declarations of faith than even Prohibitionists are accustomed to hearing.

He said seven-tenths of all the woe and trouble and crime could be traced directly to strong liquor, and that it was the duty of every honest and patriotic citizen to insist upon the Government sundering its relations with the liquor traffic.

"The way McCall was beaten for Mayor last year," said Mr. Sulzer, "will be nothing to the way I will beat the Murphy candidate for Governor this year. They say my misfortunes have made me a real reformer and they are right."

He raised a laugh when he said that all the money he collected during his campaign for Governor was about $28,000, that he had spent and accounted for about $12,000, and that all he didn't account for Murphy got.

"All that I have told you tonight," he said in conclusion, "are matters of public record. I have full knowledge of many more things that will have to wait for publicity until I begin my campaign for re-election as Governor."

CITIZENS' UNION LOSES.

Court Holds There Is No Bar to Constitutional Convention.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury denied yesterday the application of William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens' Union for an injunction restraining the State and Municipal Boards of Elections from taking steps preliminary to holding an election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Schieffelin contended that there were enough fraudulent votes cast at the election last Spring to overturn the majority in favor of holding the convention and give a majority against it. It was subsequently discovered, however, that 1,000 votes which should have been counted in favor of holding the election had not been so counted through an error, and that this number more than offset the number of fraudulent votes cast.

Jamaica Lifts Sugar Embargo.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 24.—The embargo on the exportation of sugar from Jamaica, imposed recently by the local authorities, has been removed except to countries hostile to Great Britain.

WILSON WILL PUSH THE SHIPPING BILL

Alexander Introduces the Administration Measure in the House.

$30,000,000 TO BUY SHIPS

To Be Provided Through the Sale of Panama Bonds—Government to Own 51 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—President Wilson had his jaw set hard today when he let it be known that there was no truth in reports that he had decided to abandon the plan to obtain legislation for a Government-owned ocean steamship service. On the contrary, said the President, he had not taken a backward step in the matter, and he not only intended to push the legislation, but expected it to be enacted in the next two or three weeks.

Evidence of the President's determination in this connection was furnished this afternoon when Representative Alexander, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, introduced the Administration bill for the establishment of an ocean steamship service owned and operated by the Government. An identical measure will be introduced in the Senate. The bill provides for the formation of a $30,000,000 corporation in which the United States shall own 51 per cent. of the capital stock. A shipping board is created, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of Commerce, and this board is to purchase vessels for the new Government line, obtaining the money to do so through the sale of $30,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds. The vessels thus purchased are to be transferred to the Government corporation, which will issue to the Government bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. as security for the Government's expenditures and ownership in the vessels purchased. The vessels are to engage in trade between ports in the United States and those of Central and South America "and elsewhere."

Following is the text of the Administration bill:

> Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:
>
> Section 1—That the United States, acting through the Shipping Board hereinafter created, may subscribe to the capital stock of any corporation now or hereafter organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, or of the District of Columbia, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned.
>
> Section 2—That the object of such corporation shall be the purchase, equipment, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels in the trade between the Atlantic, Gulf, or Pacific ports of the United States and the ports of Central and South America and elsewhere to meet the requirements of the foreign commerce of the United States. The initial capital stock of such corporation shall not be over $10,000,000 of the par value of $100 per share, but the Shipping Board, with the approval of the President, may consent to or cause an increase of the capital stock from time to time as the interests of the corporation may require, provided that the United States shall subscribe for 51 per centum of each and every such increase, and the United States may further subscribe at par to an amount of such stock equal to that not taken by public subscription. Such corporation may begin business as soon as 51 per centum of such stock has been subscribed and paid for by the United States.
>
> Section 3—That the United States, through the Shipping Board, and with the approval of the President, is authorized to purchase vessels suitable, in the judgment of the Shipping Board, for the purposes of

A TRIO OF STARS ARE ALL THE LIGHT

Save for Them, "The Girl from Utah" Is a Rather Dim Diversion.

MISS SANDERSON CHARMS

She and Mr. Brian Foot It Featly and Are the Best Excuse for the New Musical Play.

THE GIRL FROM UTAH, a musical comedy. Book by James T. Tanner. Music by Paul Rubens and Sidney Jones. With Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn. At the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Una Trance	Julia Sanderson
Sandy Blair	Donald Brian
Trimpel	Joseph Cawthorn
Lord Amersham	George Bishop
Policeman P. R. 38	Edgar Dickson
Col. Oldham-Pryce	George Grundy
Page	Master Michael Mathews
Commissionaire	William Francis, Jr.
Detective Shooter	Walter S. Wills
Lord Orpington	Harry Law
Archie Tooth	George Wharton
Douglas Noel	Russell Griswold
Bobbie Longshot	Dickson Elliott
Dora Manners	Venita Fitzhugh
Lady Amersham	Queenie Vassar
Clancy	Renee Reel
Miss Mona West	Diane Oste
Miss Sylvia Paget	Dorothy Wilcock
Miss Lydia Saville	Mabel Gibson
Miss Alma Cavendish	Jessie Crane
Miss Violet Vesey	Alma Harrison
Miss Rosie Jocelyn	Louise Donovan
A Waitress	Gunice MacKay
Lady Muriel Cheystone	Clara Eckstrom
Hon. Miss St. Aubuyn	Alice Palmer
Lady Mary Nowell	Irene Palmer
Mrs. Ponsonby	Veronique Banner

When the curtain rose at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening, there against a background of dark velvet hangings stood three figures decked out in the costumes of some old harlequinade. And, hand in hand, they sang a beguiling prologue that closed with the summons:

Come follow, follow, one and all,
To the land of "Let's Pretend."

There was all the suggestion here that behind the green curtains was waiting a diversion both quaint and fantastic, but "The Girl from Utah," which was the title of "the little puppet play," to which all present were so agreeably invited, proved to be about as quaint and fantastic as musical comedies are wont to be. The land of "Let's Pretend," it was soon discovered, was within a brief taxi ride from the Gaiety Theatre in London, and never very far from a Strand that was occasionally and confusingly flavored with Broadway.

The audiences that seek out a theatre in New York where a modern musical comedy is playing do not look for much more than two hours of fooling with an orchestral accompaniment, but even the least exacting might find the fooling in "The Girl from Utah" a trifle tedious and the music endowed with little more than a capacity to set the foot a-tapping were it not for the fact that, after all, it is just a nondescript jumble arranged for the purpose of setting off the talents of Donald Brian, Julia Sanderson, and Joseph Cawthorn. It serves its purpose. It is these three who sing the misleading prologue, and thereafter they appear continuously and pleasantly in more familiar garb, and their varied gifts are responsible for all the entertainment that "The Girl from Utah" has to offer.

Of course, Miss Sanderson is charming. She is invariably dainty and graceful. The most unhappy of lyrics will brighten when she sings it, and the most uninspired dance music seems more quicken and grow gay as she trips about the stage. Mr. Brian is an entirely worthy partner, and when the stage grows dark save for the shifting spotlights and there is room for the exercise of the newer measures, any New York audience in the year 1914 is bound to be quite happy.

Unquestionably they contribute all that is most pleasing in the new entertainment with a full knickerbocker. And then there is Mr. Cawthorn, who provides the interludes with his familiar drollery. It must be set down that not a few of his jests are also familiar, but there are times in the course of the evening when his is most amusing.

It falls to Mr. Cawthorn's lot to sing "Fiorrie, the Flapper," which is a favorite on the other side of the Atlantic, where Elsie Janis has used it with fine effect in her programme of working her way into the loyal hearts of the British public. This song about the chorus girl—"she was dainty, she was dapper"—is quite innocent of melody, but Miss Janis sang it deftly and with vast success. Mr. Cawthorn's methods can hardly be called deft, but he sings it in his own way, and last night's audience seemed immensely pleased.

In between all these songs and dances there appear at brief and irregular intervals the traces of a story which concerns the presence in London of an acquisitive Mormon, who, in his pursuit of an attractive but fugitive young woman from Salt Lake City, also gathers in a half dozen girls from the Gaiety. He is bravely and tunefully balked by various gallant persons, and, of course, the happy ending takes place at a costume ball, where Miss Sanderson and Mr. Brian can dance some more.

They do this delightfully, and "The Girl from Utah" is to be credited with serving them as an opportunity. But it might have served them better.

GLAD HIS TEETH ARE GONE.

Poet, Now Buying Less Food, Bears Assailant No Grudge.

Arthur V. Walker, a poet and upholsterer, of 8 West Thirtieth Street, Mount Vernon, told Judge Appell in court there yesterday that he held no resentment against Thomas Ready, a gasfitter, for assaulting him and knocking out two of his teeth. Walker said:

"Now that I have lost my teeth I don't eat half so much, and I have money. He helped me solve the problem of the high cost of living."

Nevertheless, Ready was put on one year's probation.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marguerite St. John, who is to play Mrs. Farrisgdon in the company which is to present "Today" at the Princess Theatre, beginning Sept. 20, returned to New York on Monday morning, having arrived in Philadelphia Sunday on the Dominion from Liverpool.

Juliette Day was engaged yesterday by Charles Dillingham to appear in the new Montgomery and Stone production which will open the regular season at the Globe.

The Adelphi Theatre, at Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street, will be opened to the public tomorrow with a film presentation of "My Official Wife." The theatre, which will seat 1,400, will be operated by the Trio Amusement Company, the head of which is John H. Springer.

Basil Durant and Margaret Hawkesworth, the dancers who recently appeared at Cafe de Paris and Pre Catalan in Paris, have been added to the programme to be presented Aug. 28 by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and other prominent Newport women for the benefit of the Red Cross War Relief Fund at Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's home, The Breakers.

Henry W. Savage's office received a cable yesterday telling that William H. Wright, manager of the "Everywoman" company, had at last escaped from France after three weeks of effort to get back to this country.

Sylvester Schaffer, the German protean performer, ended his engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Saturday night and yesterday signed a contract with B. F. Albee of the United Booking Office to appear under Mr. Albee's direction. His vaudeville debut will be made at the Palace Theatre next week.

The Play Producing Company has completed the cast of the second company of "The Dummy," which is now in rehearsal and will open Sept. 21 in Springfield, Mass., the New York company remaining intact. Those engaged for the second company are George Mack, Clare Weldon, Frank Campeau, William Holden, Mary Stockwell, Joseph Gehrer, Leo Bilgrim, James S. Gleary, Arthur Vinton, Kurt Cryer, and Ethel Dawnis.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending August 22d averaged as follows: Domestic steer, 23.37 cents; Imported Beef, 17.29 cents per pound.—Adv.

FRANCES FIELDS WEDS.

Daughter of Actor the Bride of Charles Lionel Marcus.

The wedding of Miss Frances Fields, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lew Fields, and Charles Lionel Marcus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marcus of 315 Riverside Drive, took place last evening at 6:30 o'clock in the gold room at Delmonico's.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman under a bower of white hydrangeas and pink roses, the bridal party approaching the floral canopy along an aisle formed by white stanchions and white tulle intertwined with garlands of roses. A choir sang in the musicians' gallery behind a screen of smilax.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a tunic of tulle edged with pearls, and a court train. Her veil of tulle fell from a cap of rose point lace, which was wreathed with orange blossoms. She wore pearl ornaments and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Dora Marcus, a sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and the flower girls were Miss Dorothy Fields, the bride's sister, and Miss Rose Fields, her cousin. Bernard K. Marcus was best man, and the ushers included Joseph Fields, a brother of the bride; Herbert Harris, her uncle, and Wallie Neustadt, Jesse Davidson, Frederick Friedman, and Henry Baker.

A dinner was served after the ceremony in the banquet hall, the bride's table being shaped like a crescent. A heart-shaped table was used for the young friends of the bride and bridegroom. There was dancing between the dinner courses, the bride dancing with her friends. About 150 guests were present.

Later Mr. Marcus and his bride left for the West. They had booked passage on the Aquitania, which was to have sailed today, but the European war changed their plans. They will visit the Yellowstone Park and California resorts, returning to New York to reside in about two months.

Their engagement was announced last April. Mrs. Marcus is twenty years old, and made her début two years ago. Mr. Marcus is First Vice President of the Bank of the United States, of which his father is President. He is a graduate of Columbia University, class of 1909, and of the Columbia Law School.

Miss Wasserman Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Rosalie H. Wasserman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris H. Wasserman of this city, and Dr. Nelson K. Fromm of Albany, N. Y., has been announced. No date has been set for the wedding.

AWARD TO WORKER'S WIDOW

State Allows Weekly Indemnity for Life, Unless She Remarries.

The State Workmen's Compensation Commission allowed a claim yesterday of $100 undertaker's fees and $11.20 weekly during life or widowhood to Mrs. Max Glicksellg, whose husband, an employe of the H. Hermann Furniture Company, died of blood poisoning after his right leg had been scratched by some sharp instrument in the Hermann factory.

Daniel Tauriello, an employe of William Summerhays & Son, who was so badly burned by lime that he lost the sight of his right eye, was allowed $9.23 a week for 128 weeks.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The attractions that continue their runs at the theatres are: "On Trial," at the Candler; "Potash and Perlmutter," at Cohan's; "Kitty MacKay," at the Comedy; "Twin Beds," at the Lyric; "Officer 666," at the Hudson; "A Pair of Sixes," at the Longacre; "Peg O' My Heart," at the Manhattan; Ziegfeld's "Follies," at the New Amsterdam; "The Firebrand," at the Park; "Too Many Cooks," at the Thirty-ninth Street; "The Passing Show," at the Winter Garden, and acts from grand operas, with moving pictures, at Hammerstein's Lexington.

At the Palace Theatre yesterday, Ethel Barrymore Colt said that it is said to be her last engagement in vaudeville, appearing in Barrie's little play, "The Twelve Pound Look," in which she has been seen before. She is supported by Charles Dalton, Vera Pole, and Frank McCoy. Others on the bill at the Palace include: Adelaide and Hughes, dancers, who are also playing their farewell week at the Palace, following an engagement of ten successive weeks. They are introducing new dances, and present the fox trot and the military glide. Dainty Marie yesterday began her third week at the Palace, and continues in her unique act on the flying rings. Jack E. Gardner presented his travesty, "Curse You, Jack Dalton," supported by a large company. Nelson W. Nichols, the songstress comedienne, offered a new routine of songs, including her "Will Some One Name My Nationality." Billy McDermott, "the only survivor of Casey's Army," did his tramp monologue in the very garb he wore on the hike to Washington. Those strong men, Collins and Hart, offered their merry high jinks in weight lifting and herculean posing. Bert Leslie and Hilda Hollins pleased with their song and dance specialty. An animal novelty was Daring Prince, the monkey motor cyclist.

Hammerstein's Victoria this week is presenting Gus Edwards's "Kid Kabaret," Maud Lambert, assisted by the composer, Ernest Ball; Farrell-Taylor Trio, Cameron Sisters, Williams and Rankin, musicians; Joe Jackson, who is putting in his final week; Nonetto has been retained one more week, Jarrow one more comedy surprises, and dancing Girl from the Farm in new songs, the Three Dufor Boys, Edwin, George, and Jonathan; motion pictures, and others complete the bill.

At the Columbia Burlesque Theatre is Al Reeves and his "Beauty Show." Edgar Bixley is responsible for the unique arrangement of the show, which is divided into nine parts. The first is a musical farce called "The Crowning of the King," in which Mr. Bixley appears, supported by the sixty or more people constuiting the organization. There is also a short skit called "Faust to Date," an amusing satire on the opera, and this is followed by a minstrel first part, after which Edith Swan, a pianist and trombone soloist, is seen with her Musical Girls in a pretentious musical act. Edgar Bixley then intraduces his specialty called "The Wonder from Nowhere," in which he has the aid of twenty show girls. Following this Mr. Bixley presents a novelty specialty, and preceding the finale Irene Callanan gives an exhibition of toe dancing. The performance concludes with an exhibition of living pictures in which Helen Western appears with her models. Among the principals in the organization besides the featured members are Ben Jacobs, Walter Heckman, Bufnetta Faun, and Charles Yeager.

Hughey Bernard has brought his French Models to the Gotham Theatre this week, where two one-act burlesques called "In Wrong" and "Troubles of a Count" are being presented, in addition to a long and varied vaudeville programme. Mr. Bernard is assisted in the funmaking by George Martin, George H. Ward, Walter Vernon, Peter De Vall, Amy Allyn, Alphia Giles, and Flossie McCloud, and there is a large chorus and dancing ballet.

As soon as the news of the death of Pope Pius X. was announced the Eden Musee management called on their artists to immediately get up a figure of the late Pope, and as a result the figure of Pope Pius is seen lying in state at the Eden Musee. Figures of the leading army and navy heroes of the European war are also to be seen. The Kinemacolor pictures are an added attraction.

In the moving-picture theatres "Cabiria" continues its successful run at the Globe. The Vitagraph theatre still has "The Painted World" and "A Florida Enchantment," together with daily new releases. The Strand offered a new film play yesterday in "St. Elmo," an adaptation of the novel by Augusta Evans. The Strand Topical Review contains some interesting European war pictures for which the management of the theatre has made special arrangements with European film companies. Some interesting travel and scenic studies are also on view, and a new one-reel comedy winds up the picture programme. A specially arranged programme of appropriate incidental music is being played as well as classical and popular selections by the concert orchestra under the direction of Carl Edouardo. A quartet sings "Rigoletto" and other operatic arias in costumes. In addition there is shown a film called "England's Menace."

At the New York Theatre William Morris yesterday presented for the first time the motion picture adaptation of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The film presentation of the story is in five parts, and the work of the directors in evolving the scenario was concerned more with the book itself than with the dramatised version. Four hundred scenes have been utilised in the making of the picture, and the natural backgrounds of cotton plantations, bayous, the Ohio River, and other scenes of the action of the story have been used in the making of the film. Mary of Edina, a child actress, who portrays the role of Little Eva, has been engaged to appear in person at each performance and delivers a short prologue. Sam Lucas, now in his seventy-first year, enacts the part of Uncle Tom, while Irving Cummings appears as Harris. The thrilling scenes of Eliza crossing the river on blocks of ice pursued by a pack of bloodhounds was photographed in the frozen Ohio River. A musical score has been arranged by Will Marion Cooke and is interpreted by an augmented orchestra.

SURPRISE IN ESTATE OF ANSON P. STOKES

Aged Banker and Philanthropist Left in New York State Only $251,811.

CHARITY BEQUESTS LARGE

Fourteen Grandchildren Get $8,000 Each—$3,000 Each to Promote "Cause of Redeemer."

Surprise was expressed in the State Controller's office yesterday at the small amount of the property in this State of Anson Phelps Stokes, the aged banker and philanthropist, who died at 230 Madison Avenue on June 28, 1913. Percival E. Nagle, appraiser, valued the net estate at $251,811. Of this amount Mrs. Helen L. Phelps Stokes got $48,867, including a farm at Upper St. Regis Lake, New York, valued at $35,000.

Estimates of Mr. Stokes's wealth reached as high as $25,000,000, although it was known that he had given a large amount of property for charitable purposes. There was nothing in the appraisal to tell what the bequests were. Mr. Stokes's country place at Lenox, Mass., of course, was not appraised, it being without the State. No mention was made in the appraisal of the home at 230 Madison Avenue, where Mr. Stokes died and which, it was thought, he owned.

After providing for his four sons and five daughters, to each of whom he left one-tenth the residuary estate of $58,820, Mr. Stokes, according to the appraisal, provided for eight grandsons and six granddaughters, each of whom received $8,000, of which $3,000 was to be used "for promoting the cause of the Redeemer." A similar gift, the appraisal recited, was provided for Mr. Stokes by his grandfather, Anson Green Phelps.

Mr. Stokes left debts aggregating $386,463, of which $40,775 was due to the Club Corporation, an organization which owned and operated the Underwriters' Club, a downtown eating club. Mrs. Stokes, the widow, owned the club outright, the appraisal recited. Among other debts of the estate was one for $103,000, due to Miss Olivia E. P. Stokes, on ten notes; loan due to wife, $35,000; Second National Bank, $50,000, and United States Trust Company, $75,000.

The heirs were enumerated as follows: Helen L. Phelps Stokes, widow, realty, $35,000; books, household effects, horses, and one-tenth residue, altogether amounting to $48,867; $5,882 each to I. N. Phelps Stokes of the Municipal Art Commission, Anson P. Stokes, Jr., Secretary of the Yale Corporation; G. Phelps Stokes, married to Miss Rose Pastor; Harold M. Phelps Stokes, sons. The daughters, Baroness Halkett, Miss Helen O. P. Stokes, Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, Mrs. Robert Hunter, and Mrs. Ransom S. Hooker, also got $5,882 each.

The fourteen grandchildren to whom $8,000 each was left were Anson P. Stokes, 3d; Isaac N. P. Stokes, 2d; Anson P. Stokes Hoyt, Sherman Reese Hoyt, Graham Hoyt, Robert Hunter, Jr.; Phelps Stokes Hunter, Ransom S. Hooker, Jr.; Olivia E. P. Stokes, Helen P. Hoyt, Ethel Stokes Hoyt, Caroline P. Hunter, Helen Louise Hunter, and Mildred Phelps Hooker. Thomas Stokes, a brother, received $10,000, and James W. McCulloch, Margaret J. Brier, and George Blows, each got $5,000; Constant Voigtlander got $2,000, and Roger Probert, Charles H. Marshall, Jr., and Fred Sjogren, each got $1,000.

Among Mr. Stokes's holdings in this State as recorded in the appraisal were: Bonds of the New York Chamber of Commerce, $2,500; J. Pierpont Morgan Co., $5,500; Lenox Club, $500; stocks of the United States Trust Company, $53,891; Ansonia Clock Company, $118,000; American Brass Company, $143,108; Mechanics & Metals National Bank, $7,590; The Woodridge Cooperage Co., $48,343; The Wyllys Company, $20,800; The Haynes Company, $48,080; Wee Burn Land Corporation, $1,100, and the City Club Realty Company.

Stocks appraised as having no value include the Ansonia Clock Company, 1,172 shares; the Blue Bird Company, 2,222; Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, 36; Berkeley Lyceum, 15; American Shipbuilding Company, 50; Mahkeenac Boating Company, 4; J. Colt & Co., 370; American Coal Barge Company, 125 shares.

Bank deposits of $13,001 were recorded, and there was household furniture amounting to $4,860, and jewelry valued at $2,525. A loan of $445,931, due from the Nevada Company was appraised at $100,000.

MITCHELL ESTATE $70,000.

Property of Author's Widow in New York Appraised.

The appraisal of the property in this State of Mrs. Mary Cadwalader Mitchell, widow of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, the physician and author, was filed in the State Controller's office yesterday. The report shows a net estate here of $70,000, consisting of her interest in Grand Street property, which came to her from her father, Thomas Cadwalader.

According to the report Richard M. Cadwalader, a brother, and Mrs. Maria C. Hone, a sister, receive $11,700 each out of the property here. There is also a bequest in the report which awards $23,400 to Edward J. Hancy and Frances Smyth, as executors of the will of John L. Cadwalader, deceased brother. To each of six nephews, Thomas, William B., Gouverneur, Lambert, Charles M. B., and Alexander Cadwalader, $1,671 is left.

A will and codicil attached to the report shows that Mrs. Mitchell left much more than her holdings in this State. In addition to the distribution of the estate in New York, there are provisions in the will for the following persons: To each of seven godchildren, Hester G. Bartel, Charles Meigs Biddle Cadwalader, Mary Middleton Mitchell, Christine Cadwalader, Helen Scott, Richard Willing Peters, and Judith Kemble McCall, $5,000; to Dr. John K. Mitchell, his wife, Anne K., Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, and wife, Marion, $5,000 each. There is a bequest of $5,000 to the Church Home for Children and $500 is left to Elizabeth Fitzgerald, maid.

The great bulk of the estate, the amount of which was not given, was left to the husband, Dr. Mitchell, who died some months prior to the demise of Mrs. Mitchell. It was provided in the will that in the event of his death Mrs. Mitchell left the residue of the estate equally to her two brothers, John L. (now dead) and Richard M. Cadwalader, and the sister, Mrs. Maria C. Hone.

GRIFENHAGEN LEFT $66,938.

Sheriff Got Bequest of $8,938 Under Will of Brother.

The appraisal of the estate of Jacob B. Grifenhagen, Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen's brother, who died on March 6, was valued at $66,938, in a report filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday.

The report shows the holdings of Mr. Grifenhagen to have been, in part: $14,650 interest, in property at 416-22 West Thirty-third Street; $21,600 in 785-789 St. Nicholas Avenue, $5,550 in property at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, $5,400 in 791-793 St. Nicholas Avenue, $1,152 in 434 West Twenty-fifth Street, twenty shares of stock in Grifenhagen Bros. & Co., Inc., valued at $2,022; one-third value of the good-will of the corporation, $5,274.

Bequests of $25,000 each were made to two sisters—Bertha J. Klous and Florence Rosenblum. Edward E. Grifenhagen, a brother, got a life estate in $5,000, while the Sheriff got $8,938.

FAILED TO CUT OFF WIDOW.

The appraisal of the estate of Louis Levy, who died on Dec. 8, 1912, cutting off his wife, Laura, in his will, was filed yesterday. The report valued the net estate at $14,205, and said Mrs. Levy was entitled to the residuary estate, worth $8,730. Levy in his will, declared he had cut off his wife because she had left him without his consent after she had insulted him "terribly."

The report explained that the will after leaving various bequests, did not dispose of the residuary estate, which, under the law, went to the widow.

Other bequests were: $945 each to Albert and Samuel Levy, nephews, and Rosalie Halpern and Hannah Ziegler, nieces; $350 to Emanuel Congregation; $105 each to Jennie Feldherr and Charles Nesbit, Cuba Umbar-Cuba.

MAY DOCK HOUSE TRUANTS.

Arrest Threatens Also, for Leaders Have Lost Patience.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Drastic action to compel the attendance of a quorum so that the House may transact the public business without interruption is contemplated by Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Underwood. At adjournment time today, after the House had wasted hours in efforts to get a quorum and after there had been three roll calls, Mr. Underwood served notice that tomorrow he would make a motion to authorize the Speaker to serve writs of arrest on all chronic absentees. Should this action fail to produce results, it is probable that the Speaker will order the Sergeant at Arms to withhold the salary of every member for every day he is absent without the necessary excuse of sickness of himself or some member of his family.

For several months the business of the House has been performed by less than fifty of its members. There probably is a quorum of the body in Washington at the present time, but most of the members fail to attend sessions.

BAILEY CLUE ENDS IN DEATH.

Buffalo Woman, Who Confessed Murder, a Poison Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 24.—According to a verified report received here today, Mrs. Helen Hanley, sometimes known as Mrs. Mary Cohen, who said in Buffalo three weeks ago that she killed Mrs. Louise Bailey in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman here on June 30, died this morning in the Buffalo State Hospital. Death was due to bichloride of mercury poisoning. The woman took the poison about the time she made her confession of murder, but said nothing of it, and the cause of her illness was not discovered until some time after she had been sent to the State Hospital for the Insane at Niagara Falls.

She was Stella Hodge, who three years ago confessed to the murder of a citizen of Warren, Penn. John M. Andrews was tried twice for that crime, and was acquitted. Newton said that the woman's story was not credited generally, but it proved valuable evidence in favor of Andrews.

George M. Levy, counsel for Mrs. Carman, who has been indicted for the murder of Mrs. Bailey, said the rules of evidence would not permit his using the confession of Mrs. Hanley.

GEO. W. REEVES A SUICIDE.

Real Estate Dealer Fires Four Shots Into His Body at Tarrytown.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Investigating a report that shots had been heard on Dr. Molyan's place at 6 o'clock this evening, a policeman came upon the body of George W. Reeves, head of the real estate firm of William H. Hoyt & Co., 311 Madison Avenue, Manhattan. There was a revolver in his hand with four empty chambers and there were four bullets in his body. Near the body was a razor carefully wrapped in paper.

OPENING OF RESERVE BANKS

Federal Board Decides to Open All Twelve at the Same Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—After many days of consideration the Federal Reserve Board has decided that it will open all twelve Federal reserve banks at the same time and launch the new banking system simultaneously all over the country. This decision was reported after discussion of a suggestion that the New York, Boston, and possibly other banks in the East be opened first. It was the opinion of the board that such a plan would be unwise.

Near-Side Stops Are Safer.

The New York Railways Company informed Acting Mayor McAneny yesterday that it had arranged to post placards in all its cars notifying the public that on and after Sept. 1 the cars would stop on the near side of crossings, in accordance with the ordinance passed by the Aldermen last June. An investigation showed near-side stops to be safer. In the lower east side the New York Railways Company is printing its placards in Yiddish as well as in English.

Brooklyn Amusements.

The Bushwick, the first of the Keith theatres in New York to reopen, began its season in Brooklyn yesterday with a bill headed by Joseph Santley, assisted by Ruth Randall and Josephine Kernell. Another team on the Bushwick bill is McWaters and Tyson, presenting their "1914 Review." They sing, dance, do imitations, comedy scenes, and burlesque the hits of the year. Others are Morton and Austin, Ryan and Lee, who present their comedy skit, "You've Spoiled It"; Van Fleet and their variety farce, "The Information Bureau"; Doc O'Neil, the medicine man; Warren and Conley, Sam Barton, pantomimist, and the La Toy Brothers' new Lew Fields pantomimic, acrobatic, and dancing comedy.

The Brooklyn Majestic Theatre opened for the season yesterday afternoon, the first attraction being the Paul G. Rainey 1914 African hunt pictures, which have already scored a pronounced success in several Manhattan playhouses. The pictures will be presented each afternoon and evening for two full weeks, ending on Sunday, Sept. 6. On Labor Day, the regular season will open with "Within the Law" as the first attraction. Katherine Tower will have the leading role. There will be three matinees, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

At the New Brighton Theatre Bessie Wynn makes her first New York vaudeville appearance in over a year. Two sketches presented by well-known theatrical producers are headline attractions on the bill. Charles E. Evans appears in "It Can Be Done," presented by William A. Brady, and "The Lightning Stroke," in Paul Armstrong's latest vaudeville offering. Mr. Evans is assisted in his vaudeville presentation by Mabel Frenyear. "The Lightning Stroke" is of a sensational nature. Arthur Dunn, the diminutive comedian, appears in his new act, "The Actress," with May Bonte. Burdella Patterson, the original Fleurette and the originator of Visions d'Art, has created another series of artistic poses which she calls "Beaux Arts." Patsy Doyle, the monologist, has a number of new funny stories and anecdotes. Dobby Heath and Florrie Millership appear in their latest singing and dancing offering. Bert Melrose is a performer who causes an audience to shout with laughter between gasps of amazement. The Arnaut Brothers present an act that is full of novel features. They are tumbling clowns who play the violin at the same time. Frank Gordan and Rose Kinney have an eccentric dancing act.

THRONG AT FUNERAL OF MGR. M. A. TAYLOR

His Parishioners Gathered at Daylight to Gain Admission to the Church.

MGR. LAVELLE PAYS TRIBUTE

Late Rector of Church of Blessed Sacrament Eulogized as "Noblest Father of the Faith."

At daylight yesterday many people were lined up in front of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street waiting for admission to attend the funeral of the Right Rev. Monsignor Matthew Ambrose Taylor, the rector, which took place at 10 o'clock. The reserves from the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station were called out to look after the crowd. Admission to the church was by a pass, and after it was filled there was still a dense throng in Seventy-first Street, extending around the corner into Broadway and almost down to Columbus Avenue on the other side.

The body rested on a bier in the centre aisle, with the head slightly raised and facing down toward the congregation. Over 100 floral pieces were sent in, but none of them were placed about the bier.

At 10 o'clock began the requiem high mass, which was celebrated by the Right Rev. Monsignor Joseph Mooney, V. G. The Right Rev. Monsignor John Reilly, of Schenectady, a classmate of Father Taylor at Niagara University, acted as deacon, and the Very Rev. John Hughes, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, as sub-deacon. The Rev. Father Terence E. Gilmartin, who was Father Taylor's assistant for sixteen years in the parish of the Blessed Sacrament, was master of ceremonies.

The eulogy was pronounced by the Right Rev. Monsignor Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who said in part:

"Father Taylor was the sweetest and noblest father of the faith who ever dwelt among us. The priesthood of New York mourns him as one who was ever their light and guide. Father Taylor was probably as nearly a perfect type of the priesthood as we ever met."

Mgr. Lavelle spoke briefly of Father Taylor's early life and his record in college, and touched on their own early acquaintance.

"Father Taylor had always in his school," Mgr. Lavelle continued, "portraits of the Pope, the Archbishop of New York, and the President of the United States, that all might learn to love these representatives of the Church of Christ and the glorious flag of our country * * *. The true priest in many ways is born, not made. Father Taylor was born a priest, he lived a priest, and he will be a priest in Heaven."

The coffin was carried out amid the sobbing of hundreds of women, both within and without the church. It was noticeable that while the parish of the Blessed Sacrament is ranked as one of the wealthiest in the world, there was an overwhelming preponderance of the poor in the crowds of mourners. The remains were interred privately in the family plot in Calvary Cemetery.

Members of the immediate family present at the funeral were James and Samuel Taylor, brothers, and Miss Mary Taylor, a sister; Mrs. John C. Taylor, sister-in-law, and her children, John C., Joseph M., Katherine, Marie, and Virginia Taylor.

The Catholic Club, of which Father Taylor was the chaplain for twenty-five years, was represented by a large delegation, headed by Joseph F. Mulqueen. Others of the laity present were Thomas F. Ryan, James Butler, Peter McDonald, M. A. Benziger, George D. Mackay, Percy King, and Ralph King Stanton.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler S. Warren and Miss Alice Warren of Lexington Avenue, New York, are spending the midsummer at Le Chemeur in Brittany. They purpose returning to New York next Spring, unless the war necessitates an earlier return.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilberforce (Miss Hope Warren,) who were married in June in London, are at Brown's Hotel, Dover Street, until they get their house.

Mrs. George H. Morgan, who went abroad last autumn, is now at the Hotel Royal at Dinard, and Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum has also been at the same hotel recently.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Morgan (Miss Juliet Morgan) of 40 East Thirty-eighth Street are spending the Summer at Cotswold, Sterlington, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Otis, (Miss Alice Dix Hardwick) whose marriage took place last May, are at Shelter Island Heights, L. I., for the Summer and early Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Xenophon Mavroidi of Alexandria, Egypt, who have been traveling in the United States since April, have gone to the Lakes, where they gave a dinner just before leaving for Mr. and Mrs. Mouritz F. Westergren, whose guests they had been on a motor trip through the State.

W. Lanier Washington, who was visiting T. J. Oakley Rhinelander at Castle Schönburg, Germany, has returned to this side, and is now with Mrs. Washington at Tuxedo, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kountze have returned from Europe, and are at the Hotel Gotham before opening their country place at Bedford, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles Baskerville and Charles Baskerville, Jr., are motoring through the White Mountains. Prof. Baskerville is on a fishing trip in Canada.

Rev. Dr. Robert Burdette Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., Aug. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Burdette, the noted humorist, is at the point of death at his Summer home at Clifton-by-the-Sea. For some months Dr. Burdette has been in poor health. He had a sinking spell yesterday, and physicians were hurriedly summoned. He lay in a state of coma for twenty-four hours, and this afternoon his physician Walter C. Nichols, stated that he had a complication of diseases, any one of which might cause his death. He is past seventy.

FACE to face with one of the greatest problems of the day stand the hero and heroine of this new novel. They learn at last the truth—that while the law must take count of the letter, the human heart is spiritually elastic. The severing of their marriage contract could not put an end to their love, whose roots went too deep. Brave in its honesty and tender in its uncovering of human weakness is this story.

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JOHN A. RAWLINS VERY LOW.

Little Hope for Veteran Polo Player Hurt at Meadow Brook.

John Armstrong Rawlins, one of the best known polo players in America, who was injured by a fall from his horse in a practice game at Meadow Brook last Saturday, was said to be dangerously ill early this morning. The physicians at the Nassau Hospital in Mineola, L. I., where Mr. Rawlins is being treated, said that he had a chance for recovery, but that it was very slight. He has been unconscious most of the time since yesterday morning.

"Mr. Rawlins was reacoing to make a drive in the Meadow Brook field on Saturday when his mallet tripped the horse he was riding and both horse and rider were thrown. Mr. Rawlins struck on his head. He appeared to be improving on Sunday night, but yesterday afternoon he suffered a relapse and sank rapidly.

Some years ago Mr. Rawlins was active as a polo player and was considered a star. On Aug. 2, 1906, playing on the Point Judith team at Narragansett Pier, he was thrown from his horse and broke his collarbone, but, notwithstanding this injury, he continued to play until forced by weakness to retire from the game.

Mr. Rawlins is a member of the firm of Naylor & Co. and Vice President of the American Grondal Company, with offices at 43 Wall Street. His home is at 247 Fifth Avenue.

GEORGE F. FOSTER DIES.

Retired Publisher Passes Away in His Fifty-eighth Year.

George F. Foster died of paralysis yesterday at his home, in Newburg. He was fifty-seven years old. His early years were devoted to newspaper work. He was connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Tribune, and The Star, and then entered the book publishing field, bringing out the works of many leading American and English authors. He retired a few years ago and spent some time in foreign travel.

Mr. Foster was born at Berkshire, Mass. His father moved to Michigan and was Mayor of Grand Rapids and represented the district in Congress. The son was educated at Ann Arbor and was graduated from Yale in the class of '79. He retained his interest in college sports and was in close touch with his classmates, some of whom recently made long trips from cities and towns in New York State and New England to visit him during his illness. Mr. Foster was a member of the University Club and the Players. For many years he was a member of the Manhattan Club. He is survived by his widow and by a sister, who lives in the West. The funeral, which will be private, will take place at 10 o'clock from the home, on Balmville Road, Newburg. The pall bearers will be former classmates at Yale.

Rev. Joseph Peck Robinson.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Rev. Joseph Peck Robinson died last night at the Maine General Hospital, Portland, Me., after an operation for appendicitis. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peck Robinson of 36 Bell Street, this city, and a direct descendant of the first schoolmaster Orange ever had, Col. Chester Robinson. The Rev. Mr. Robinson was Head Master of Trinity Chapel School, New York. He was graduated from the Orange High School in 1901 and, after graduation from Columbia, was ordained an Episcopal minister in 1908.

Ex-Gov. Jordan of New Hampshire.

LANCASTER, N. H., Aug. 24.—Chester B. Jordan, Governor of New Hampshire from 1901 to 1903, died at his Summer home tonight. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Jordan was prominent in legal matters prior to his retirement five years ago. He had served as President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. A widow and three children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM ROBERT JARMAN, 73 years old, a retired builder, died on Sunday at his home, 127 Crystal Street, East New York.

MARY BENNETT, widow of Andrew S. Bennett, an engineer, is dead at her home, 182 Menahan Street, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. She was born in Rhode Island.

JOHN WILLIAM DOWLING, civil war veteran, politician, and amateur, died in the Trinity Hospital, East New York, on Saturday. Mr. Dowling lived at 2,927 West Fifth Street, Brooklyn. He was born sixty-nine years ago in Greenwich Village, and was formerly a prominent Democrat in the Ninth Ward.

ANGELICA STUECKLE, 78 years old, widow of Ferdinand W. Stueckle, died on Sunday at the Mount Monago House, near Glenville, N. Y. She was born in Germany.

MARY OPPENHEIM, wife of Albert D. Oppenheim, died suddenly at Wiesbaden, Germany, on Aug. 13. She is survived by one son, Charles J. Oppenheim, President of Oppenheim, Collins & Co., and

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bankers Continue Work on Relief Plans—Outward Wheat Movement Very Large.

While many questions connected with the problems with which the financial community here has had to deal ever since the outbreak of the war remain unsettled, there is one direction in which very definite progress has been made—wheat is being exported in record volume. To the extent of these shipments our obligations on the other side are being reduced and this helps to clear up what has been one of the most difficult phases of the abnormal situation which was left to be dealt with when the ordinary activities of the financial community were brought to a sudden stoppage by the war.

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion in banking circles yesterday that such matters as the financing of the outstanding short-term obligations of New York City should be dealt with piecemeal as the various issues mature rather than by the flotation of any large issue at this time for refunding purposes. The view was expressed in this connection that by following this plan the fullest possible advantage can be taken of the offsets of one kind or another which will be supplied by the course of trade from week to week. At the same time to be prepared against the probability that funds will not be made available through the sale of merchandise, particularly of foodstuffs, abroad rapidly enough to care for all of our obligations on the other side maturing within the next sixty days, discussion is still going on of means of providing gold for export to care for such maturities as cannot be provided for by other means.

One suggestion along this line made yesterday was that the Government might lend its assistance by putting out an issue of one-year certificates to be sold for gold and the proceeds of which could be deposited in the banks to assist them in financing these maturing obligations. This proposal, however, did not meet with general approval in banking circles. It is recognized by many that the ideal way to deal with the situation would be to draw into banking channels the very large amount of gold which is now in hand-to-hand circulation, but no one has yet suggested any plan by which this could be done with sufficient rapidity to make the gold gathered in this way available for payments which will have to be made within the next sixty or ninety days. Quite possibly, however, with the co-operation of the Government some way of obtaining a considerable amount of this gold could be devised.

The war news which came to hand yesterday made a deep impression upon the financial community, where it has been felt that success on the part of the Allies would facilitate the settlement of the various trade and financial problems which have grown out of the war in Europe. The fact that the news was adverse to the Allies was thought to account in part for the much less favorable rate for French exchange yesterday. The most interesting item of the day's routine news was the fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association showing a large decrease in the number of idle freight cars between Aug. 1 and Aug. 15. It amounted to 24,520 cars, which is about 12 per cent. of the freight car surplus at the beginning of the month. It is necessary in considering these figures to take into account the effect of the congestion of export traffic brought about by the suspension of the usual sailings.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $144,921,842; balances, $9,105,469; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $484,700.

The local banks lost $855,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, no market, last bid, 30c discount; St. Louis, 40c premium, off 5c; San Francisco, par, unchanged; Montreal, $1 discount.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the second week of August show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Two roads	$136,201	+ $3,925
Five roads	1,971,490	— 174,260
Total (7) roads	2,107,691	— 168,311

Public Utility Earnings.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY (American Power & Light Company subsidiary) for July—

	1914.	1913.	
Gross	$229,769	$176,895	+$52,866
Exp. and tax.	125,993	94,680	+ 31,276
Net	103,835	82,205	+ 21,590

Twelve months ended July 31:

Gross	2,602,831	2,110,784	+492,047
Exp. and tax.	1,430,816	1,173,379	+257,437
Net	1,172,065	937,405	+234,660

Note.—The above statement shows the earnings of all the properties of the subsidiary companies now owned, irrespective of the dates of their acquisition.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.03	Mexican	.37
Belcher	.50	Occidental Con.	.50
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.11
Challar	.01	Overman	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.01	Potosi	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sav. Belcher	.03
Crown Point	.50	Sierra Nevada	.60
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.08	Yellow Jacket	.32
Kantucky Con.	.01		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	¾	1	Jackpot	½	¾
Elkton	38	40	Kimney	35	40
El Paso	125	140	Old Gold	1	2
Findlay	.008	2	Portland	.104	106
Gold Dol.	2½	4	Vindicator	90	91½
Isabella	9	9¾	R. B. H.	2	4

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 24.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$629,616	$15,137,483	$38,125,945
Ordinary	2,278,946	19,850,890	44,168,690
Cor. and inc. tax	17,215	384,213	7,517,854
Miscellaneous	156,768	2,850,238	21,184,015
Total	$3,079,544	$37,722,825	$110,946,496
Expenditures	$2,032,094	40,245,218	116,949,718
Surplus	1,047,449	*11,522,393	*9,003,216

*Deficit.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Aug. 22, 1914.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Aug. 15, 1914		$30,691,149.47
Receipts—		
Revenue	$798,687.32	
Miscellaneous	17,571.00	
Loans—		
Corporate stock notes	$540,000.00	
Special revenue bonds	100,000.00	640,000.00 1,384,258.32
		$32,075,407.79
Payments—		
General administration	$2,886,120.76	
Redemption of city debt	2,000.00	
Interest on city debt	2,005.96	2,889,120.77
Balance Aug. 22, 1914		$29,186,273.02
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested, Aug. 15, 1914		$11,225,497.17
Receipts		225,065.53
		$11,550,562.70
Payments		906,193.68
Balance uninvested Aug. 22, 1914		11,009,371.02
Aggregate balances Aug. 22, 1914		$40,195,644.04

AFTER FOREIGN TRADE.

American Agents to Work with Merchants in the Matter.

B. Joachim, special commercial representative of the Department of Commerce, who is about to conduct an investigation in South America in furtherance of American export trade, came to this city yesterday and will make his headquarters for a week or ten days at the local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Mr. Joachim, who has had eighteen years' experience in South America, will be pleased to confer with merchants interested in this trade. He said yesterday that the existing war in Europe presents the greatest opportunity American manufacturers and exporters have ever had to capture the markets of the Southern Continent.

"With German competition eliminated and Great Britain's output of manufactured goods greatly curtailed," said the representative, "Americans have the chance of their lives to step into the South American markets. Once there there is no reason why they shouldn't stay. If I can be of any assistance to exporters I shall be glad. I expect to leave to prosecute my investigation in about a fortnight."

Ralph M. Odell, another commercial agent, left here yesterday for the Far East, where he will spend two years investigating Oriental markets in the interest of American exporters. During the month the agent spent here he conferred with many merchants from whom he received suggestions relative to the inquiries he is to make abroad. Mr. Odell will devote much of his time to a study of the markets of India as a source for American exports and also will look into trade conditions and requirements in China and the Straits Settlements. He sails from San Francisco on the Korea Aug. 29.

TO SELL PELL SECURITIES.

Court Gives Receivers Thirty Days More to Continue Business.

Judge Hazel, sitting in the bankruptcy branch of the Federal District Court, yesterday ordered Theodore H. Price, Arthur R. Marsh and Joseph M. Hartfield, receivers for S. H. P. Pell & Co., to continue the business of the bankrupt brokers for an additional thirty days. They are also authorized in their discretion to sell at private sale securities or contracts of sale previously made by the bankrupts. Sales and deliveries shall not be made at prices substantially below the prices bid for the securities immediately before the closing of the New York Stock Exchange on July 30 last.

The receivers in asking for the extension of time and authority to dispose of securities stated that the affairs of S. H. P. Pell & Co. are complicated, and the liabilities will exceed $5,000,000.

HARVESTER PETITION FILED.

Asks That Decree Shall Not Include Business Done Abroad.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 24.—It was announced today that a motion for a modification of the decree filed in United States District Court on Aug. 12 in the International Harvester Company case has been filed by the solicitors for the Harvester Company. It is asked that the decree shall not include in its provision the business done by the company in foreign countries.

It also asks that the limitations as to the plan to be proposed or decided upon for the carrying out of the decree be removed.

The petition was not a necessary preliminary to an appeal from the decision handed down by Judges Hook and Smith, but it may be considered by the court when the formal appeal is made.

Typewriter Factories Reopen.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Remington Typewriter Company factories at Ilion and Syracuse, which were recently closed, have reopened with increased domestic orders. It was stated today that, while the exports to Europe have been curtailed, there is a large and steadily increasing demand for machines in the United States and other countries not involved in the war.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—Incorporated today:

Sunbeam Feature Film Co., $150,000; D. A. Wordeman, S. J. Wagstaff, F. C. Fearing, 115 B'way.

Charles H. Vass & Co., mechanical and contracting engineers, $50,000; W. B. Lorenzo, E. and B. C. H. Vass, 2,646 Morris Av.

Edgar W. Starr Co., Gloversville, leather, $40,000; C. E. Klobok, F. Jarkie, E. W. Starr, Gloversville.

Continental Electric Welding Co., $20,000; H. L. J. Siemund, W. C. Steiger, H. Tessensohn, 20 B'way.

Luman Porcelain-Enameling Co., Buffalo, $20,000; T. M. Gretchen, M. and W. C. Luman, Southbridge, Mass.

Sullivan County Oil, Gas & Mineral Corp., Hornell, $10,000; W. D. Carter, C. B. Young, G. Flurschutts.

Parkwest Improvement Co., $9,000; G. E. Helyea, J. A. Marcato, H. Kroogman, 148 W. 99 St.

Popular Photo Plays Corp., $1,000,000; A. B. Graham, C. A. Willat, C. O. Baumann, 295 N. Y. Av., B'klyn.

Queensside Realty Corp., $50,000; Ora Bancroft Gould, E. A. Allen, W. Logie, 43 Exchange Pl.

Marceelle Ladies' Garments, $10,000; A. Baconby, C. G. Colby, A. Levy, 136 5 Av.

Kinetophote Corp., real estate, merchandise, $5,000; D. A. Fraser, A. Besgood, E. A. Spooner, 234 E. 178 St.

Crowley, Quinn & Co. Corp., auditing, accounting, $5,000; D. G. Donovan, J. J. Quinn, M. O'Keefe Crowley, 101 W. 73 St.

Associated Civic Engineers, Yonkers, auditing, accounting, $15,000; Ynave P. Brundin, E. W. Cooney, P. C. Wolff, 10 Wall St.

John Henrich Co., Buffalo, mercantile, hardware, $30,000; L. T., J. A., Christina K. Henrich.

Olson Co. of Rochester, ladies' wear, $30,000; C. J. Hayes, M. T. and L. A. Olson, Summerville.

Joseph Renehan, Inc., realty, contracting, $5,000; J. W. Fitzpatrick, B. A. Ryan, J. A. Renehan, 243 Lexington Av.

John A. Lasher, Inc., realty, architecture, construction, $5,000; G. Guy,, P. and J. A. Lasher, Rockaway Park.

Greenfield & Hecht Co., contracting, realty, $5,000; C. and J. Hecht, C. Schindler, 148 E. B'way.

Display Advertising Co., $5,000; A. Miller, M. Bandler, L. Abraham, 816 E. 160 St.

Authorizations: Standard Oil Cloth Co., Youngstown, Ohio, $7,000; rep., G. W. Buchan, Cortlandt.

Whitmer-Jackson Sash & Door Co., Goshen, Ind., $17,500; rep., S. H. Whitmer, Buffalo.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., New Orleans, sugar, molasses, syrups, rice, commission, $1,000,000; rep., L. P. Goldstone, Jr., Whitehall Building.

Capital Increases: Advanced Agricultural Publishing Co., N. Y., $30,000 to $100,000; Thomas Desmoine Co., N. Y., $500 to $5,000; Parthenon Theatre Co., Ossining, $10,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Popular Photo Plays Corp., N. Y.; Owners Building Co., N. Y.; Premier Feature Film Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 24.—Charters filed today:

Keys Millinery Co., Newark, $25,000; Miss A. C. and Ada C. Klinghoffer and Isadore Bloomfield.

Dix Auto Co., Cape May, $16,000; J. Morgan and Lester H. Dix and Howard L. Yerby.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee for the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Company has decided to limit the time for depositing the bonds to Sept. 1. Depositors are urged to place their holdings with the Central Trust Company as soon as possible.

The Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company has applied to the Stock Exchange to list $44,134,400 preferred and $45,246,900 common stock.

FOREIGN COMMERCE GAIN.

Report Shows Increase of $14,207,810 in Trade Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The foreign commerce of the United States in July, 1914, aggregated $214,260,358, an increase of $14,207,810 over July of the preceding year. July imports aggregated $160,178,123, compared with $139,061,770 in July of last year, and July exports, $154,082,235, compared with $160,990,778 in July, 1913. For the seven months ended with July, 1914, the total trade was valued at $2,342,019,655, or $3,902,157 (one-sixth of 1 per cent.) below that for a like period of the preceding year.

Of the July imports, 59.2 per cent. were free of duty, as against 51.6 per cent. in July, 1913.

Of the July exports, domestic products were valued at $151,618,900, and foreign goods re-exported, $2,463,825.

Gold imports in July were $3,391,715, against $7,850,512 in July last year, and gold exports $23,660,424, against $4,653,869 in July, 1913. Corresponding movements for the seven months ended with July, 1914 and 1913, respectively, were: Gold imports, $34,125,137, against $35,783,107, and gold exports $117,643,958, against $72,838,585.

Imports of silver in July, 1914 and 1913, were $1,238,104 and $2,796,960, respectively; exports of silver, $3,952,956 and $4,936,456, respectively. For the seven months ended with July, silver imports were $13,628,568, against $20,930,629 last year, and silver exports, $29,468,126, against $38,258,234.

BANKERS IN CONFERENCE.

Foreign Exchange Discussed Again in J. P. Morgan's Offices.

Another conference was held yesterday afternoon at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s offices for a discussion of the foreign exchange situation. Those who participated were Mr. Morgan and H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Jacob H. Schiff and Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., F. A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, and Francis L. Hine of the First National.

Mr. Morgan said, on his departure for the day, that so far as he knew no arrangements had yet been made for taking care of New York City's obligations in Europe, or for meeting railroad obligations approaching maturity there.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

L. GOLDSTEIN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Goldstein, doing business as L. Goldstein & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 130 and 132 West Twenty-ninth Street, by these creditors: James H. Dunham & Co., $375; J. M. O'Connor Company, $100, and Weinstock & Son, Inc., $28. He also made an assignment to Morris B. Arnold. Liabilities are said to be $50,000 and assets $12,000.

RUDOLPH BRAUSS, commission dealer in rubber, drugs, and gum at 80 Beaver Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $12,051 and no assets. Among the creditors of Goodell & Co. of Singapore, $1,593; A. W. Bruns, $4,200, and L. Littlejohn & Co., $1,854. The debts were contracted from 1900 to 1914. The principal business of Mr. Brauss was from the Far East, which he was about to start off by the war. It is said he went through bankruptcy once before on a petition filed on March 3, 1906. He had no rating in Bradstreet's.

HORN & SACHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bernard Horn and Isaac Sacher, composing the firm of Horn & Sacher, wholesale confectioners at 86 Forsyth Street, by these creditors: George Close Company, $79; Massachusetts Chocolate Company, $186, and Common Sense Gum Company, $344. Liabilities are said to be $10,000 and assets $5,000.

FRANCES BOXER of New Rochelle has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,728 and no assets. She has only one creditor, the Yonkers National Bank, $1,728.

GLASSBERG & GARTNER, INC.—Judge Hazel has appointed Frederick R. Rich receiver for Glassberg & Gartner, Inc. manufacturers of store fixtures at 46 West Forty-fifth Street, under a bond of $2,000, with authority to carry on business for twenty days; liabilities, $7,500, and assets $4,000.

MASIA SHOE COMPANY.—Judge Veeder has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for the Masia Shoe Company, wholesale dealer in shoes at 104 Reade Street, with a retail store at 139 Canal Street.

MINFORD RIBBON & CARBON COMPANY.—Judge Hazel has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for Peter Siebel, trading as the Minford Ribbon & Carbon Company of 23 Beekman Street.

BENJAMIN MOSKOVITZ.—Judge Hazel has appointed Fred R. Rich receiver for Benjamin Moskovitz, jobber in woolens and dress goods at 621 Broadway, with authority to carry on business twenty days. The stock on hand is said to be worth $2,500.

CARMINE D'APICE.—Judge Hazel has appointed Joseph R. Roberts, receiver for Carmine D'Apice, meat market, at Yonkers. Assets are about $10,000.

ABRAHAM ALTMAN.—Judge Hazel has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for Abraham Altman, shoe dealer, of Liberty, N. Y. Assets are said to be $1,000.

CARL SOLOMON.—Judge Hazel has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on July 31 against Carl Solomon, dealer in dresses at 39 Monroe Street, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

MANHATTAN BRAID COMPANY.—Judge Hazel has confirmed a composition of the Manhattan Braid Company of 120 Wooster Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash.

THE BARRON CATERING COMPANY.—The Barron Catering Company, which conducted a restaurant at 296 Broadway, has made an assignment to Maurice P. Davidson. The company was incorporated in February, 1912, with capital stock $5,000, and bought the plans from the receiver of Barron's Buffet, a corporation. Frederick L. Walton is President. There was too much competition in the neighborhood—half a dozen restaurants within a few blocks.

FAWCETT & LEVINE.—Stephie Fawcett and Pauline Levine, who compose the firm of Fawcett & Levine, makers of dresses at 283 Seventh Avenue, have made an assignment to Isidor Wilkind.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.—Judge Hazel has authorized the receivers of S. H. P. Pell & Co., cotton and stock brokers of 43 Exchange Place, to continue business thirty days. They can sell stocks at the closing bid of July 30, and where there are no official quotations the receivers can use their discretion as to such prices as they deem for the best interest of the estate.

PETER W. DITTO, MARCUS STERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MARY E. T. ZIPPERT, CHARLES WELLS, ABRAHAM PRICE, LAURA V. VERHUNE, JOHN A. MANEY, FREDERICK B. ABRAMSON, AUGUST STOLTING, JOHN HOFFMIRE, BEHRENS BROTHERS, ISIDOR M. SILLIERSTEIN, MARTIN LICHTMAN, DAVID L. SNYDER, GEORGE E. ENNIST, HENRY P. C. JOHNSTON, SIEDE FUR COMPANY, ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, HERMAN H. LIEVOW, LESSER & WEINBERGER.—Judge Hazel in the United States Court yesterday granted discharges in bankruptcy to all the foregoing.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—P. Gurian, $131.
Bunn, Frederick A.—A. Warshow et al., $269.
Boyer, Charles H.—E. J. Sweester, $400.
Bernstein, Abraham—N. S. Comins, $314.
Borgia, Patane, Inc., and Carmelo Patane—B. Puglise, $541.
Burch, George—M. J. Graus & Co., Inc., $2,508.
Buckley, Timothy—General Fish Co., Inc., $400.
Cary, Edward E.—L. A. Grosso, $380.
Conover, John T.—J. L. Greenberg, $454.
Crabtree, John H.—F. Heene, $269.
Chalmowit, Morris—Morton B. Smith Co., $223.
Calhoun, Patrick—Postal Telegraph Cable Co., $185.
Chase, Joseph—The Chelsea, $661.
Corrao, Gaspore—O. Siegel et al., $262.
Cronk, Edgar—F. N. Dubois & Co., $120.
Donahue, Peter J.—Park & Tilford, $302.
Dougherty, Thomas F., and Jack D. Chalmers—Aetna National Bank of New York, $670.
Elvidge, Frank E.—Alliance Bank, $290.
Ewing, William A.—Mrs. W. H. Rasen, executrix, $111.
Drake, Nellie B.—O. Lakin, $1,737.
Field, Cornelius J.—F. S. Peer, $269.
Gariley, Charles G.—F. H. Dennis, $136.
Hoadley, Joseph H.—F. Hasbrouck, superintendent, $769.
McGivney, Henry—Texas Co., $437.
Osterlitz, Isadore—H. Bernhard et al., $180.
Pearson Publishing Co.—J. Egan, $14,477.
Nixon, Lewis—Mechanics' Trust Co. of New Jersey, $3,162.
Robinson, Benjamin—I. J. Robinson, $130.
Sperzel, Alice—Dimock Pink Co., $114.
Sperzel, Charles H.—Same, $187.
Stone, Isaac—A. Berkowitz, $138.
Schwartz, Sol, and Jacob Svirsky—S. Albert, $523.
Thirty-eight West 59th Street Co. and Albert I. Sire—Empire City-Gerard Co., $1,292.
Vingut, George Floyd—C. H. Arnold & Co., $4,221.
Valory, Victor E.—Shirley Auto Fabric Co., Inc., $100.
Von Tilzer, Albert, and Jacob L. Gunn—Regal Shoe Co., $1,443.
Walsh, John P. and Lawrence A.—J. L. Bosch et al., $736.
White, Thomas R.—H. T. Marsh, $353.
Wells, Wilfred—Butler Bros., $110.
Woodbridge, Eleanor—Clark & Pryor, $108.

In Bronx County.

Grasiadio, George—Burns Bros., $268.
Lungo, John, and Dominic Salzano—J. J. Wood, $161.
McIntee & Kelly Co.—Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. A., $6,009.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed.

Domicile Realty and Construction Co.—J. Silverstone, July 9, 1914, $59.
F. W. Kelsey Nursery Co.—H. E. Fox, July 7, 1914, costs, $134.
Keasey, Frank—J. D. Chadwick, June 11, 1908, $162.
Turner, Walter T.—Brooklyn Varnish Mfg. Co., July 7, 1914, $200.
Wolf, Louis, Joseph Wolf, and Morris Buckerman—A. & S. Kornblum, Aug. 17, 1914, $549.
Toplitz, Harry L.—Berger Mfg. Co., March 21, 1910, cancelled, $472.
Horsley, David—J. Manheimer, Sept. 5, 1911, released, $541.

In Bronx County.

Rosenberg, Meyer—J. Cohen and others, Jan. 15, 1914, $291.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was strong and higher during the early operations, prices advancing to new high records for the season on active buying by commission houses, believed to be for outside account. Late in the day the market eased off, closing with a partial recovery, with final quotations ¼c net higher to ¼c lower. The visible supply showed a decrease of 858,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 263,000 last year, but it is evident that a considerable amount of wheat has been lost sight of in transit, as many cars have been side-tracked to avoid congestion at the ports. Conservative operators were inclined to advise caution about taking too great risks on the buying side, as during the past week a gain has been made of about 13c a bushel, and, furthermore, it was feared that reports of reverses to the allied forces might have a bearish influence on sentiment. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.06¼, elevator, domestic; No. 2 hard, $1.08¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.14½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.17½, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	$1.06¾	$1.06¼	$1.06¼	$1.06¼	95½
December	....	....	1.10½	1.10½	98¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	$1.01	99	99¾	99¼	86½
December	1.05	$1.03	$1.03¾	$1.04	90¾
May	1.12	1.10	1.10¾	1.10½	95½

CORN.

Further rains over the corn belt and a growing belief that the recent precipitations have assured a crop of at least 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the last Government figures caused an easier feeling in the corn market, and prices declined ½c to 1c. The visible supply showed an increase of 126,000 bushels for the week, compared with a decrease of 980,000 last year, and it was evident that farmers have been parting with hoarded stocks attracted by the high prices. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and Argentine 87c to 93c, as to quality.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
September	80¾	79¾	79¾	79½	72¾
December	70¾	69¾	69¾	70¾	68¼
May	72½	71¾	71¾	72¾	69¾

OATS.

Prices in the oats market made new high records early in the day owing to reports of further export sales of about a million bushels, but sagged late under profit taking, closing at ⅝c net higher to ¼c lower. The visible supply increased 3,297,000 bushels compared with an increase of 2,865,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; standard white quoted at 52c to 51c; No. 3, 51½c to 51¼c; No. 2, 50 to 50½c; No. 4, 49¼ to 50c; ordinary clipped white, 50 to 52c; fancy clipped white, 52 to 57c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	47	45½	45⅝	45¼	41¾
December	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	47⅞	44⅜
May	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50⅜	47¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, but prices were easier in sympathy with corn and owing to a less active spot demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000, estimated for Tuesday 15,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 2,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
September	10.17	10.05	10.07	10.17	11.20
October	10.35	10.20	10.20	10.32	11.27
Ribs—					
September	....	....	12.65	12.72	11.42
October	12.15	12.10	12.10	12.27	11.22
Pork—					
September	22.00	22.60	22.00	22.50	20.95
January	21.50	21.32	21.32	21.55	19.55

COTTON.

Little further progress is expected in the evening-up of old contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange until after the arrival of the Liverpool steamer to-day, the end of the month. Then it is more or less generally anticipated that means will be found of liquidating the international interest, following which more definite opinions will be available as to when it will be wise to reopen the Exchanges. At the moment, however, the trade is practically at a standstill. Domestic mills are still holding off for the advance of the picking season, and the more general offerings of new crop cotton then to be anticipated, while Southern shippers, having no hedge market, are only willing to do business in the cotton already or practically available for shipment. The result is a very small business, as exporters are doing little or nothing in the South, but it is thought possible that following yesterday's conference in Washington, banking interests will assume a more definite attitude with reference to advances on the new crop and that their action will create more confidence in the future of prices. According to advices already received, Secretary McAdoo estimated that Federal reserve banks will be able to advance about $100,000,000 on cotton, while independently of these funds, Southern banks are undoubtedly in a position to give growers a good deal of assistance. Advices received here from the Southwest yesterday stated that the Japan had withdrawn from the market, and according to private reports received from Liverpool, English importers will not be in the market for American cotton until after the first of October in order to protect the value of the stocks held abroad.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was again firmer, prices closing at an advance of 5 to 15 points.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.60@6.90	6.74
August	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.90	6.75
September	6.70	6.64	6.69@6.70	6.59
October	6.65	6.58	6.63@6.63	6.50
November	....	....	6.53@6.53	6.38
December	6.54	6.54	6.54@6.57	6.42
January	6.60	6.57	6.57@6.59	6.45
February	....	....	6.59@6.64	6.45
March	....	....	6.63@6.68	6.50

COFFEE.

A steady feeling again prevailed in the coffee market, and this was reflected in a slight further advance in prices at which contracts are being liquidated through the Voluntary Committee, 6.45 being bid for September, 7.15 for December, and 7.35 for May. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 7⅞c and Santos 4s at 12¾ to 13c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,225 packages. Increased firmness on strictly high-grade fresh creamery because of the small proportion of such. Plenty of all other qualities and market quiet. Ladles and packing stock show some further advance. Creamery, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 28@30½c; seconds, 26¼@27¼c; thirds, 24@25c; State dairy, finest, 29½@30c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 24½@26½c; process, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22½@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,019 cases. Arrivals are moderate, and advices indicate strong interior markets and lighter shipments in transit. Trading, however, is only moderate. Very high-grade goods are firm, owing to their scarcity, and good value, medium, and lower grades meet a fair demand, but much of the stock is unsalable in proportion to its country cost, and such drag at the prices asked. Storage eggs held with general firmness, but trading is quieter. Nearby eggs in light supply in the highest grades, but the demand is limited and outside quotations are full high. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28½c; extra firsts, 26@27½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds and poorer, 16@21c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@19c; checks, good to prime, 17½@18½c; undergrades, 16@17c; refrigerator, special marks, family charges paid, 27c; firsts, charges paid, 26@26½c; seconds, charges paid, 24½@25½c; undergrades, 20@24c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, fancy, selected, white, heavy weight, laid, 34@35c; hennery whites, defective, 28@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 27@30c; western, gathered whites, 24@30c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery, choice, fancy, gathered brown and mixed,

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WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.
To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds
Due July 1, 1951:
Notice is given as follows:
1. More than 75% in amount of the outstanding bonds have been deposited;
2. Central Trust Company of New York certificates for deposited bonds have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange;
3. Until October 1, 1914, bonds may be deposited with Central Trust Company of New York at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, or in St. Louis, Berlin and Amsterdam with the depositaries in said cities;
4. In accordance with its notice, dated August 4, 1914, the Committee will make no further purchases of coupons which matured July 1, 1914.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Saturday.....6 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Using Cottons for Burlaps.

The shortage of burlaps that has developed here as a result of the war has hit the Southern cotton mills sooner than was expected. So rapidly have prices advanced on these goods that the mills in question can no longer afford to use them in shipping their goods to the chief distributing centres. They are, consequently, substituting the coarser grades of sheetings for this purpose. Many of the mills can make these goods themselves.

Expect Duck Call from England.

The announcement that the English Government has called its reserves to the colors is expected here to result in some demand for American duck suitable for tenting and other war purposes. While the other belligerents are known to be well fixed in the matter of supplies of this kind, it is said that recent information from Great Britain indicated that she would have to replenish her stocks if a force greater than that already bearing arms were put in the field. Messages from the British Government asking for prices and deliveries were told of yesterday in this market, but it was said on good authority that no business had yet come from them.

Up Go Dress Goods Prices.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, through its agents, Jarvis & Frankard, yesterday advanced prices on six of its leading numbers in Spring dress goods 2½ cents a yard. Only recently these same goods were put "at value." Even at the advance, the company did not appear overanxious to take orders in the face of the dyestuff outlook. The Pacific Mills, through Lawrence & Co. of this city, announced that all of its Spring dress goods had been withdrawn and placed "at value" until the real position of the mills, so far as Spring dress goods are concerned, can be definitely figured out. It was predicted in the market yesterday that when definite prices were again made on these goods, they would show substantial advances over the last figures.

Jobbing Business Good Generally.

Reports from merchants in this market yesterday from the principal out-of-town jobbing centres told of generally good business. This was said to be particularly true of trade in Chicago and Kansas City. Business in St. Louis is being hampered somewhat by the uncertainty of the disposition of the cotton crop and the consequent conservatism shown by Southern buyers in all lines of goods. Locally wholesale business was good yesterday. Active buying in all parts of the store featured the opening of the third week of the H. B. Claflin Company's sale of Fall and Winter merchandise. Dress goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear, notions, wash goods, silks, and Oriental rugs all sold well, showing that buyers appreciated the extra values that were offered. Excepting on flannels and blankets prices have been reduced on merchandise all over the store.

Printcloths Again Weaker.

Business was only fair in the local gray goods market yesterday, despite the fact that prices again declined on certain constructions of printcloths. There was some movement of 39-inch 68-72s at 5 cents, while 38½-inch 64-64s moved quite largely at 4¾ cents, a drop of ⅛ cent, for nearby delivery. Steadiness featured 64-60s in the latter width, they being held at 4¼ cents; 38½-inch 64-56s moved at 4 cents, or a drop of ⅛ cent. There was a slight drop in 38½-inch 60-48s, which sold at 3 13-16 cents, against 3¾ cents on Saturday. Thirty-six-inch sheetings were taken in a fair way for nearby delivery by the bag trade, but there was not much of a demand for 40-inch goods of this kind. Twills and sateens were quieter. Lawns again led in the demand for fancies, and prices on them are getting stiffer. One of the day's features was the reported sale of several trial lots of printcloths to South American buyers.

Fall Dress Goods Sell Freely.

The long expected duplicate Fall business in dress goods has started up with a rush. The mills that do not find themselves short of raw materials are in a position to do a very profitable business, as buyers are willing to pay good prices for desirable merchandise. Interest in broadcloths is increasing, if anything, although it is known that a shortage of this particular fabric exists and that much higher prices rule. Poplins are also engaging a large share of the buyers' attention, and increases over opening prices have been instituted here also. While it is generally understood that such Spring lines as have been opened have for the most part been withdrawn because of the uncertainty attached to obtaining adequate supplies of raw materials, in some quarters it is said that this action was taken because of a lack of interest on the part of buyers in anything but present operations.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Board of General Appraisers Disposes of Many Cases.

The Board of General Appraisers has sustained the Binney & Smith Company in a controversy with the local customs officials involving 1,200 bags of talc powder. The value of the powder was given on the invoices, but that of the bags was not stated. The Appraiser added their value to that of the powder. Collector Malone took duty under the undervaluation section of the old tariff and exacted penalties. The firm contended that the value of the bags was properly added to make market value, but denied the right of the Collector to consider the omission of the bag values an undervaluation. The board agrees and reverses the Collector.

Samuel Schiff & Co. and forty other importers were overruled in protests relating to the classification of braids, hats and other articles under the Tariff acts of 1897, 1909 and 1913. Judge Howell holds that no error was made in the returns by customs officers on the goods. Several of the protestants make claims for a rebate of 5 per cent. under the new tariff on the ground that the merchandise in question was transported in American bottoms. The board says that no proof as to this was made by the protestants and accordingly overrules that claim.

The board disposed of several hundred protests by importers in all sections of the country relating to the rates of duty to accrue on a wide variety of fish canned or bottled. In some instances the protests were upheld, while in others duty on the basis of the Collector's assessment was affirmed. The decisions are accompanied by schedules showing the character of the goods, names of importers and the rates held by the board to be applicable.

Many importers lost in claims that Collector Malone failed to make allowances for extraneous matter in cheese imports. The importers included the Moquin Restaurant and Wine Company, Ltd., Austin, Nichols & Co., the American Express Company, C. D. Richard & Co., and a score of other merchants.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers—To take effect 4 P. M. Aug. 25: Lieuts. L. F. McMahon, 13 Prect., to 6 Insp. Dist.; W. J. Morris, 21, to Marine Div. 1; W. C. Whitley, 33, to 10 Insp. Dist.; C. H. Ellis, Marine Div. 1, to Bureau of Telegraph; Patrol. E. A. Fanelon, 26, to 6 Insp. Dist.; Harry Dunwoody, 6 Insp. Dist., to 26; (Mutual)—Bicycle Patrol. W. T. Shaughnessy, 276 to 285; H. E. McAvoy, 285, to 276; Mtd. Patrol, with horses and equipments; J. H. May, 69, to 276; Otto Fritz, 276, to 69.

Temporary assignments—Lieuts. J. J. Ward, 12 to 2 Insp. Dist., for 16 days, from 8 A. M. Aug. 24; W. F. Dunn, 150 to 36, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 25; Frank Rheinish, 150 to Bureau of Telegraph, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 28; W. J. Masterson, 168, to command 168, for 15 days, from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 27; J. A. Howard, 168 to 13, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 25; J. J. Noble, 172 to command 154 for 16 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 2; A. W. Skidmore, 279 to command, for 8 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 28. Patrol. Denis Murphy, 274 to 23, as operator of patrol wagon, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 24. To Det. Bu.: C. B. Koerbacher, 17, for 10 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 27; F. A. Doherty, 153, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 27. For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 26, prects. indicated: E. J. Mayo, 4; Nathaniel Snydecker, 68; John Watson, 86; Angelo Trazza, 151. For 10 days, from 8 P. M., Aug. 27, prects. indicated: S. F. Mazurkiewicz, 28; M. J. Dillon, 43; G. E. Cole, 99; Raymond Studwell, 152; C. R. Wackerly, 167; Stanislaus Kiturkiewicz, Jr., 28; F. D. Pickett, 83; Michael Imbriale, 149; A. V. Hill, 165; J. P. Werle, 283.

Leaves with pay: Capts.—F. J. Rehrig, 25, for 2 days from noon Aug. 28, to be deducted from vacation; A. W. Thom, 29, for 3 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 25, to be deducted from vacation; David Kane, 154, for 1¼ days from 8 A. M. Sept. 2, to be deducted from vacation; G. C. Walden, 279, for 8 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 23, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol.—P. J. McCaffrey, 15, for 3 days from 12 P. M. Sept. 8; Louis Herman, 24, for 1 day from 8 A. M. Aug. 26; C. A. Leydet, 148, for 1 day from 8 A. M. Aug. 23; J. M. Cusack, 147, for 1 day from 4 P. M. Aug. 22.

Granted pay while on sick report: Patrol.—Raffaele Gallo, 12, from Aug. 3, 1914, to Aug. 4.

Revocation: So much of Paragraph 2, S. O. 188, c. s., as assigns Lieut. R. G. Duffy, 172, to command 168 for 15 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 27 is revoked.

Fire Department.

Death announced: M. F. Finneran, Hose 5, on Aug. 22, funeral from late residence, 185 Forbell Av., B'klyn, at 9:30 A. M., today. Members Hose 5 as funeral escort.

Regular leaves for Co. officers and Chiefs of Bat. will be discontinued from 8 A. M., Aug. 25, until the return of candidates from examination on Aug. 26.

Penalties imposed: J. F. McKenna, Eng. 251, absent without leave. All recreation leaves allowed under Section 154 of Rules be withheld for a period of 28 days: E. M. Luft, Eng. 5, absence without leave, same, 14 days; M. J. Brosnan, Eng. 17, absence without leave, same, 7 days; J. J. Cooney, Eng. 39, violation Gen. Order 53, same, 28 days; J. V. Cooney, Eng. 33, (1) intoxication, (2) absence without leave, (3) disobedience of orders, (4) insolence of officers, (5) absence without leave, same; on first charge, 28 days; 2d charge, 21 days; 3d charge, 7 days; 4th charge, 7 days; 5th charge, 7 days; seventy days in all.

Fine of $5 against W. J. McGough for loss of badge is remitted.

Charges dismissed: E. L. J. Loftus, Eng. 278, neglect of duty; J. A. Ludwig, Eng. 278, neglect of duty; F. Benenati, Eng. 39, violation Gen. Order 53; M. C. Willner, H. & L. 16, violation Gen. Order 53; Gustav Fransreb, Eng. 155, violation Gen. Order 53.

Leaves without pay: Capt. Elmer Mustard, Eng. 240, 12 hours, from 8 P. M. Aug. 24; A. J. Michenfelder, Eng. 263, 36 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 28; W. J. McDonough, (No. 2,) Eng. 96, 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 28; Peter Fink, Jr., Eng. 80, 96 hours, from 8 A. M. Sept. 8.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. and s. w.

S. Car.—Fair Tues. Wed. thunder showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; gentle s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate e. winds, except s. over n. w.

La.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

E. Tex.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed., except fair Tues. near the coast; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Tues.; thunder showers at night or Wed.

Utah—Fair Tues. and Wed., except showers and cooler Tues. in n.

Okla.—Unsettled Tues., probably thunder showers in e. Wed., fair.

Ark.—Thunder showers Tues. Wed., probably.

Tenn.—Thunder showers and somewhat cooler Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably showers.

Ky.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed., cool and fair.

Ohio and Ind.—Unsettled Tues.; showers and cooler in s. Wed., unsettled, moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues., probably thunder showers in extreme s. Wed., fair and cool, moderate winds, mostly n. e.

L. Mich. and U. Mich.—Fair, continued cool Tues. and Wed.; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy and continued cool Tues., showers at night or Wed., moderate e. and n. e. winds.

Minn.—Showers Tuesday, cooler in s. Wed. cloudy, somewhat warmer in w.; moderate n. e. winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues.; showers and cooler at night or Wed.

Mo.—Unsettled in s. Tuesday, probably thunder showers; fair in n. Wed. fair.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association will be held on Oct. 1 and 2. President Arthur Letts will come from Los Angeles to preside at it. A representative of the association will begin work next month to organize a New York State Retail Dry Goods Association, following the successful work done along this line recently in Illinois. The first meeting of the State association will probably be held in Buffalo. Similar work will be undertaken in Indiana in October, where the first meeting is planned for Indianapolis. The war has temporarily put an end to a plan to get associate members in Canada and England for the national association.

B. Blumenthal & Co., 16 East Twenty-sixth Street, have an interesting display of hand-carved buttons in their showrooms which they are planning to send to the San Francisco Exposition next year. About 400 different types of buttons are shown, many of which show full bas-relief figures of persons and landscapes. The buttons are of mother-of-pearl, both white and black and in white and black combination, and of small. All the work was done by one man in France, the task taking more than two years.

MORE GOODS CALLED FOR.

Exporters, However, Must Not Expect Guaranteed Orders.

Consular reports continue to pour into the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce regarding goods needed in Latin America. Foodstuffs predominate in the dispatches from the Consuls, but textiles, cement, coal, coke, paper, steel rails, tools, machinery, jewelry, hops, and wines are also wanted. The local branch office of the bureau in the Custom House has a detailed list of the South American requirements, and will furnish full information to merchants interested upon request.

The American Consul at Para, Brazil, telegraphs as follows: "Much is dependent upon the action of New York exporters. If they continue to reject telegraphic orders not guaranteed we will lose favorable position."

The bureau also has received reports telling of merchandise offered for the American market. These goods include wool, meat, hides, tallow, quebracho wood and extract, cacao, beeswax, coffee, bananas, tin and mahogany. The markets desiring to find an outlet in the United States for their products are Guayaquil, Buenos Aires, Port au Prince, Valparaiso, Port Limon, Panama, Puerto Cortes, Rosario, and others.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; J. H. Vineberg, notions, laces; 15 East 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; Miss Cohen, petticoats, underwear, sixth floor; 60 W. 32d.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; A. S. Helfrich, ready to wear, furs; 214 Church; McAlpin.

ANNISTON—J. Saks & Co.; J. Saks, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.; Gregorian.

ARDMORE, Okla.—Westheimer & Daube; M. Westheimer, clothing; 116 W. 32d; Wellington.

ARDMORE, Okla.—Westheimer & Daube; D. Daube, clothing; 116 W. 32d; Wellington.

ASHTABULA, Ohio—D. L. Davis Co.; D. L. Davis, notions, ladies' garments, millinery; Empire.

BALTIMORE—Bon Ton; L. Hanner, coats, suits, fourth floor; 34 W. 15th.

BALTIMORE—F. Lazarus & Son; C. M. Behrend, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; Woodstock.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; D. A. Weinberg, umbrellas; 126 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, women's garments; 15 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Campbell, laces, dress trimmings; 200 5th Av.

BATTLE CREEK—Toeller, Dolling Co.; J. C. Toeller, furs, goods, ready to wear; Strand.

BIRMINGHAM—Yielding Bros. Co.; W. J. Yielding, dress goods, silks, furnishing goods; 721 Broadway.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, misses' coats; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Miller, men's, boys' clothing; basement buyers; Mr. Cooper, ladies' misses' coats, suits; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; Mr. Child, millinery; Mr. Koenig, nightsol, men's, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, wash goods; 55 White.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. M. Wilson, costumes; Miss R. Kaukap, neckwear, hdkfs.; Miss Nysel, coats; Miss A. Farpy, Miss Cobham, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Golding, waists, house dresses; Miss Barnett, corsets; 31 Union Square.

BRADFORD—J. Kreinson & Bro.; L. J. Kreinson, dry goods; 350 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Smith, Murray Co.; J. McK. Munsie, wash goods; 55 White.

BRISTOL—H. P. King Co.; H. P. King, furn. goods, millinery; H. H. Godsey, carpets; 17 West 28th; Flanders.

BUFFALO—Adams, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. T. Henderson, laces, embroideries, ribbons, hdkfs.; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; C. E. Stock, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—Hoenlins; E. F. Dell, clothing; 333 4th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. J. Sullivan, domestics, flannels, blankets; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, jewelry, leather goods; Miss M. Edwards, perfumery; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; H. Stumpf, domestic toys; 20 West 22d.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Meldrum Co.; Miss C. Hermann, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. M. Looby, coats, suits, dresses; F. L. Corrian, carpets, rugs, draperies; 31 Union Square.

CHARLOTTE—Yorke Bros. & Rogers; J. F. Yorke, clothing, furn. goods; Strand.

CHATTANOOGA—Timothy D. Co.; A. F. McDonald, cloaks, suits; 17 West 28th; Grand.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. P. French, laces, embroideries; D. C. Litt, carpets, rugs; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss M. Solomon, coats, suits; 24 Park Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; F. Merklin, candies, favors; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Londy & Friand; J. P. Londy, cloaks, suits; 221 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Kaufmann, Auerbach & Co.; L. Worrell, feathers; York.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; J. A. Witt, cloaks, suits, waists; 34 W. 15th.

CHICAGO—S. Goldstein & Co.; S. Gildstein, furs; 12 East 22d.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; L. Elms, Ready to wear, furs; 214 Church; Gotham.

CINCINNATI—Fries & Doepke Co.; Miss E. Meyers, furs; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Burkhardt Bros. Co.; A. E. Burkhardt, furn. goods; Hoffman House.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; H. Sumner, leather goods, jewelry; 214 Church.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss C. Kavanagh, knit underwear; 350 Broadway.

CLARKSBURG—Watts-Lambert Co.; C. E. Lambert, millinery; 17 E. 22d.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—William Taylor, Son & Co.; W. P. Ayers, domestics, wash goods, linens, white goods; Mr. Rogers, carpets; 51 Leonard; Prince George.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss H. Hearon, millinery; 214 Church.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss A. K. Smith, ladies' cloaks; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green, Joyce Co.; L. A. Israel, millinery, (retail); 48 Leonard; McAlpin.

COLUMBUS—Dwyer & Co.; W. J. Dwyer, millinery; Grand.

COVINGTON—John R. Coppin Co.; W. C. Coppin, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces; W. Rogers, furn. goods; Somerset.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miss M. Clark, representing; 19 E. 24th.

DENVER, Col.—I. Rude, ladies' ready to wear; Albert.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; T. D. Reagen, leather goods, novelties; 71 W. 23d.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; W. Gerber, ready to wear; 60 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Heyn's Bazaar Co.; H. A. Schwartz, laces, corsets, muslin underwear, furnishing goods, gloves, notions, toys; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 50 Union Square.

DETROIT—Heyns Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; C. F. O. Mason, cloaks, suits, waists; H. A. McDonald, silks; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Miss H. Silverman, infants' wear, underwear; 200 5th Av.

EVANSVILLE—Lahr, Bacon Co.; T. Kenny, silks, dress goods; 20 West 22d.

FORT WAYNE—John Stillman; J. Shenlinger, Fall dresses; 15 East 26th.

FORT WAYNE—Frank Dry Goods Co.; D. Long, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—H. Weil & Brothers; S. Weil, furnishing goods; 315 4th Av.; Netherland.

GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; F. Kerr, wash goods; 55 White.

HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; Miss A. Collins, ladies' wear; Navarre.

HONESDALE—Kits Bros.; E. A. Kats, general mdse.; Kats, furs, cloaks; 45 E. 17th.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Miss H. Norton, corsets; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; M. Strauhan, domestics, flannels, blankets; 48 Leonard.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.; J. H. Dearing, cloaks, suits, waists; 224 Church.

LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; C. G. Watt, W. Shand, wash goods; 55 White.

LAPORTE, Ind.—Boston Store; J. Levine, children's coats, wash dresses, ladies' waists; Room 523, 1,133 B'way.

LAWRENCE.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; J. R. Stafford, wash goods; 55 White.

LEWISTON—Great Department Store; L. L. Peck, cloaks, suits; 34 W. 34th Av.

LITTLE ROCK—Gus. Bloss Co.; M. H. Benson, dry goods; Miss H. Bott, waists; J. N. Battle, furs; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; Mrs. King, laces; 60 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—J. M. Hale & Co.; L. R. Davis, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; 50 Union Square; Walton.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; A. F. Clark, dress goods, silks; O. S. Balser, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; J. R. Colling, toilet goods; E. J. Stoll, housefurn. goods, china; 215 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE—H. J. Gutman Co.; Miss M. Ritz, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE—John C. Lewis Co.; T. Colline, carpets; 105 Grand.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn-Marshall Co.; C. L. Sindow, dry goods; Y. P. Marshall, notions, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.

McKEESPORT—J. D. O'Neill & Co.; J. D. O'Neill, notions, ladies' garments; Breslin.

MACON—Burden, Smith & Co.; C. S. Cason, hosiery; 20 W. 22d; Collingwood.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; F. Goldsmith, gloves, ribbons; 148 West 23d.

MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; P. P. Herrman, ready to wear; R. P. Schaefer, waists, muslin underwear, corsets; 15 Spring.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; B. L. Greenwald, ready-to-wear; Miss Burke, coats; Miss Kneeland, suits, dresses; B'way and 23d.

MILWAUKEE—Horsfeld, Phillipson Co.; F. W. McLean, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 31 Union Square.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshaw Bros.; D. Bradshaw, millinery; 621 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; P. P. O'Hallaran, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; A. J. Russell, rugs; 48 Leonard.

MONESSEN, Penn.; N. W. Schlup & Co.; N. W. Schlup, coats, suits, millinery, hosiery, notions, dress goods; 26 E. 17th.

MUNCIE—Bohn & Bath; E. H. Bath, millinery, Ansonia.

MUSCATINE—B. E. Lilly; Miss D. Quinn, laces, trimmings; 217 Broadway.

NACOGDOCHES—Mayer & Schmidt; B. M. Isaacs, clothing, furn. goods; 353 4th Av.; Sherman Square.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. Bassett, millinery; 214 Church.

NEWARK, Ohio—Meyer & Lindorf; A. R. Lindorf, notions, ladies' garments; 116 West 32d.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; M. A. Winsper, M. E. Yeates, Miss McFarlin, representing; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, rugs, carpets; 75 Spring.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks, Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ladies' garments; 146 West 23d.

NEW ORLEANS—S. & J. Katz & Co.; B. Landau, domestics, dress goods, notions, laces, hosiery; 48 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; H. E. Herbert, millinery; Miss A. L. Haslam, muslin underwear, misses', children's wear; 114 5th Av.

NORFOLK—Watt, Rettew & Clay; W. E. Carpenter, carpets, upholstery goods; 214 Church; McAlpin.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; W. Schnee, notions, leather goods; 320 Church; York.

NORWICH.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, wash goods; 55 White.

OGDEN—S. J. Burt & Bros.; W. L. Burt, ready to wear; Murray Hill Square.

OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; H. Rosendale, jewelry; 1,133 Broadway.

OXNARD, Cal.—Wineman Co.; S. M. Wineman, women's wear; Longacre.

PEORIA—Kiernan Co.; J. F. Kiernan, millinery, cloaks, suits; Bresiin.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss H. Deventer, coats, suits, dresses; Miss E. Berger, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; B. Berg, Mrs. Dorman, coats, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, coats, suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, mdse. mgr.; Miss E. Evans, waists; B'way and 23d.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; D. Goldsmith, millinery; Miss M. Shauer, millinery; Miss L. Hollis, millinery; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Aultschuler, coats, skirts, raincoats; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Department Store; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods; 200 5th Av.

PITTSFIELD—Holden & Stone; Mrs. E. M. Brety, millinery; F. L. Stone, cloaks, suits; Sherman Square.

PITTSFIELD—Jones & Logan; T. H. Logan, dress goods, silks; M. Jones, cloaks, suits; Grand.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; P. Hirsch, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L'Homme, wash goods; 55 White.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Miss E. Hubbs, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 100 5th Av.; Park Av.

PRINCETON, Ill.—N. W. Isaacson & Co.; N. W. Isaacson, carpets, millinery; Albert.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. G. Reid, domestics, linens, wash goods; 2 Walker.

PROVIDENCE—B. H. Gladding D. G. Co.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

READING—Lord & Gage; H. Volk, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; H. F. Holmes, carpets; 214 Church.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschwege, cloaks, suits, waists; 2 Walker.

READING—Kline, Eppehimer & Co.; Miss L. B. Fritz, gloves; Miss A. Fritz, laces; 315 4th Av.

REGINA, Sask., Can.—C. W. Sherwood Co.; Miss Hall, children's hats; 1,261 B'way.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. C. Chenault, wash goods; 55 White.

RICHMOND—Richmond Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Estes, notions, furnishing goods; 48 Leonard.

ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; G. H. Campbell, wash goods; 55 White.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, children's wear; Miss A. S. Mansfield, muslin underwear, petticoats; 482 4th Av.

ROME, Ga.—T. Fahy, carpets; 100 5th Av.; Hoffman House.

ROME, Ga.—Esserman Bros.; H. Esserman, dry goods; P. Esserman, dry goods; Grand.

SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. L. A. Simis, millinery; 60 W. 33d.

SANDUSKY—Wm. Schio—; Herrmann, furs, gloves, jewelry; Navarre.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; H. Lazarus, wash goods, flannels; 15 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Cohn-Goerner; William Klement, domestics; 320 Church.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; I. E. Oppenheim, notions, furn. goods, ladies' garments; 15 East 26th.

SHAWNEE—Mammoth Dept. Store; E. D. Ahlinger, notions; 43 W. 27th; Park Av.

SHEBOYGAN—H. C. Prange Co.; Miss E. Kohl, dresses, skirts; O. J. Kohl, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

SHREVEPORT—G. W. Levy, general mdse.; Cumberland.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—MacPherson & Edwards; G. M. Wilson, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.

SPRINGFIELD—Smith & Murray; P. Murray, wash goods; 55 white.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; M. P. Cummings, coats, suits, waists, dresses, furs; 116 W. 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; C. C. Shaw, dress goods, silks; 60 W. 33d.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Miss Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics, linens, white goods; 2 Walker.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; T. F. Murphy, neckwear, ribbons, corsets; 258 Church.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. Thornton, waists, dresses; 71 W. 23d.

ST. PAUL—Kennedy, McLeod, McArthur Co.; O. G. Treadwell, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 17 East 22d.

SYRACUSE—J. W. Hennocksburg, millinery; Herald Square.

SYRACUSE—Dey Brothers & Co.; F. Pfloum, laces, handkerchiefs; 220 5th Av.; Latham.

STURGIS, Mich.—Gardner & Barton; A. W. Gardner, carpets; Strand.

TOLEDO—J. Nast, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.

TROY—William H. Frear & Co.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; J. C. Woods, linens, blankets; Herald Square.

UTICA—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; Miss M. Stewart, house furn. goods; Herald Square.

WASHINGTON—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, cloaks, suits; 39 West 32d.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; C. H. Hospital, silks; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 W. 26th.

WASHINGTON—King's Palace; H. King, general mdse.; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Miss Reber, art goods; Miss K. Coleman, handkerchiefs, embroideries; Miss Hess, notions, leather goods; Mrs. Davidson, jewelry; Miss Isaacs, laces, neckwear; Miss Dell, millinery; 600 Broadway.

WASHINGTON—Pettit & Co.; D. J. Grinsfelder, women's, children's clothing; York.

WHEELING—Geo. M. Snook & Co.; G. M. Snook, dress goods, silks; Miss McCoy, ladies' wear; Grand.

WHEELING—W. H. Colvis; M. L. Colvig, dry goods; Breslin.

WAXAHACHIE—J. S. Campbell Co.; T. M. Holland, general mdse.; Collingwood.

WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; A. Hanson, representing; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; J. A. Reardon, dress goods; 55 White; Murray Hill.

WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; G. L. Moran, wash goods; 55 White.

YORK—J. McLean & Sons; C. Chambers, wash goods; 55 White.

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40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CONTRACTOR in city with an up-to-date plant of 40 machines on ladies' waists desires work from manufacturer or jobber; lowest prices; satisfactory workmanship guaranteed. Cohen, 63 Bleecker St.

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CONTRACTOR with 30 machines open for work on silk and serge dresses, for manufacturers and jobbers; good references. 263 Times Downtown.

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CONTRACTOR, having large plant making good line of dresses, open for more work; good references. Box 86, 352 6th Av.

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CONTRACTOR ready to make a $9 custom waist for jobbers or manufactures. T 27 Times.

SALESMAN TO CARRY LINE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WOMEN'S NECKWEAR FOR TERRITORY RICHMOND TO NEW ORLEANS, WITH CUFFS AND OTHER KINDRED LINE. COMMISSION BASIS, 10 PER CENT. APPLY BY LETTER GIVING LINES NOW CARRIED. LOCKE & CLARK CO., 894 BROADWAY.

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Salesman to join me on my South American trip; have many good lines; must finance himself; knowledge of Spanish preferred. N 163 Times.

Salesman, going West, wants line from reliable firm on commission. N 162 Times.

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Everything for the low price end of the department store.
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SOUND & OCEAN Boating, Bathing.
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Coolest Location in Atlantic City.

OSTEND
Entire block of ocean front in the popular Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Large, cool rooms, with view of ocean from all. Sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surround the hotel. Notable cuisine and service. Orchestra; dancing twice daily. Special September rates, $15 up weekly. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. New management by owners. JOHN C. GOSSLER, Manager.

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The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

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LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, in the heart of the famous Berkshires; golf course one-quarter of a mile from the hotel; saddle horses, tennis, good livery, fine motoring, &c.; accommodates 500; good orchestra; open until October 20. We make a special rate for young men. Write for circular.
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Granliden Hotel, Wh's Mountains, Lake Sunapee, N. H. Under same management.

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Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Booklet. Open All Year. For road map and rates address W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

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Greatly enlarged; finest location in Pocono Mountains; rooms en suite, with bath; electric lights, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage; illustrated booklet. Lackawanna R. R. to Cresco station. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

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The GREENBRIER
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
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High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.
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Estate 600 acres, miles of walks and drives, unsurpassed foliage effects; open fires, steam heat; *golf*, tennis, croquet, billiards, bowling, etc.; private baths. Special September rates. Illustrated booklet.
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HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.
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Altitude, 1,200 feet; 49 miles from city; reveals lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; cottages, housekeeping or hotel service; steam heat; music, dancing; picturesque nine-hole golf course, 2,700 yards; tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long distance 'phone. Booklet.
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COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.
NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
In re Auto B'd of Tr | Shuman<Shuman.
In re Concrete Prods. | Kappes<Lalor.
Lawyers Surety<Ayrault. | In re Horowitz.
Sutherland<Tucker. | R. & L. Co<Fraser.
Chion<Murphy. | Reich<Tribune.
People<McKenna. | Piester<Stanley Gallick.
Helde<Messuri. | S. F. Bowser<Edson.
In re Clinch, (Bluhdorn.) | In re Conti.
Duchemin<Duchemin. | Hayes<Sr. Union.
Duncan<Duncan. | Same<Globe F. Ins.
Rodgers<Mauderer. | Same<Law Fidelity I
McKnight<McKnight. | Same—Nat'l Gen. Ins.
Schloss<Schloss. | Same<Potomac Ins.
Linehan<E. Brooks. | Same<Property Ins.
Cuva<Miller, Daybill & Co. | Same<Remonski. F. I.
Murphy<Butler. | Same—Sovereign F. I.
Ryan<Blake & Williams Co. | Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Stone<Bresky. | Blum<Alliance Ins.
Fredericks<Fountain & Choate. | Rose<Hagenlocher.
Hershbain<Murray Estate. | Baron<Baron.
Cunningham<Flynn. | Adolph Grant Co<Casey & O'Brien Co.
People ex rel: Wixted<Waldo. | In re Rumsey.
O'Brien<same. | Mut'l Life<Bodine.
Mueller<same. | Mayer<Loeffler.
Kelly<same. | Cook<Roth.
Burns<same. | Mut'l Life—Bodine, (3 acts.)
Kelly<same. | Oceanic Ins<28 St & 7 Av.
Benjamin<same. | Schweinler Press<Phillips Pub.
McCarthy<same. | Nassau Hotel Co<Barnett.
Murphy<same. | Conklin<Fed Trust.
Etchells<same. | Morse<Koran.
Fetscher<same. | Manville<Manville.
Torpey<same. | Held<Held.
Nitzberg<Nitzberg. | Richards<Robin.
Simpson Crawford<Kindler. | Gursky<Blair.
Tritschler<Tritschler. | Adams<Adams.
Meiser<Bernstein. | In re Kupke.
Sigelschiffer<Martin. | McKnight<McKnight.
In re Gundlach. | In re Dale.
Vace & Sullivan<Edison. | Brown<Brown.
McKittrick<Montague Mach. | Graeber<Met & Sub Realty.
In re Dailey, (Prendergast.) | Gursky<Blair.
Gill<Thompson Ry, (2 acts.) | Foss<Burlando.
Purdy<Tilghman. | Helwitz<Helwitz.
ONY<Elysian R'ty. | Getz<Lazarowitz.
In re Hennessay. | In re Carnegie Tr.
Tonnele<Fey. | Karl<Karl.
McCarthy<Domino, (8 acts.) | Kunold<Kunold.
In re McShane. | Axtell<Hill.
PART II.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business. | Chirchick<Chirchick.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term. | Elias & Machlin<Greenberg.
TRIAL TERMS. | Ginsberg<Phillips.
PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII.—Adjourned for the term. | Zoet<Zoet.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.
Wills for probate:
Magdalena Buner,
Anton William,
Frederick Schuck,
Yette Levy,
James H. McCormack.

City Court.

PART I.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated Motions.
Mann Leasing<Chapman. | Greenstein<same.
Buchwark<Linch. | Shea<same.
Grosowsky<same. | Bombi<Bottsford-Dickinson Co.
Konet<same. | Burke<Moyse & H.
Hillman<same. | Nat'l Sherman<Lefko.
Bondhus<same. | Fisher<Hickson.
Cortese<same. | Franklin<Keitel.
Cafogna<same. | Andrews<McGirris Bros.
Kengatt<same. | Goldstein<Rudinsky.
Genden<same. | Bodwin<Firm Rlty.
Amster<same. | McKeon<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Schwimmer<same. | Burke<Moyse & H.
Katz<same. | Nat'l Sherman<Lefko.
Tannenbaum<same. | Fisher<Hickson.
Bock<same. | Franklin<Keitel.
Kahn<Bergman. | Andrews<McGirris Bros.
Pieretti<Horn. | Goldstein<Rudinsky.
Ortolani<Ortolani. | Bodwin<Firm Rlty.
Rosenthal<Goodstein. | McKeon<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Doughty<Sicilian Asp. | Burke<Moyse & H.
Copotosto<Rubano. | Nat'l Sherman<Lefko.
Noble<Farrier. | Fisher<Hickson.
Elliott<I. R. T. | Franklin<Keitel.
Drucker<same. | Andrews<McGirris Bros.
Farnum<same. | Goldstein<Rudinsky.
Doyle<same. | Bodwin<Firm Rlty.
Randell<same. | McKeon<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Rosenfeld<same. | Burke<Moyse & H.
Ott<same. | Nat'l Sherman<Lefko.
Rheingold<same. | Fisher<Hickson.
Morreale<same. | Franklin<Keitel.
Wirt<same. | Andrews<McGirris Bros.
Liebowitz<same. | Goldstein<Rudinsky.
Wood<same. | Bodwin<Firm Rlty.
Garner<same. | McKeon<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Berkowitz<same. | Burke<Moyse & H.
PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business. | Nat'l Sherman<Lefko.
TRIAL TERMS. | Fisher<Hickson.
PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term. | Franklin<Keitel.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Guy, J. In re McLaughlin & Kfnaer—Timothy A. Leary.
SUPREME COURT.—Delany, J. J. Henry Alexandre v. Fannie Sedin—Wm. P. Rooney.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Adjourned.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Morschauser, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.
Edelman<Lemberg. | Gabriel<Rosenschein.
McMillan<Ludwig. | Guinsburg<Lang.
Ithell<Malone. | Anderson<Anderson.
Edwards<Hamblein. | Church<Emery.
Same<same. | Reiss<Levy.
City<Richmond. | Frank<Fialla.
Berthold<Laurelton Land. | Bilasewski<Bilasewski
Watts<Schaeffer. | Wolfson<Lowenthal.
Swanson<Emp. L'ty'gs. | Halliday<Halliday.
Martinson<Dougherty. | In re Estate, Crombie & Lamathe.
Kraut<Bankers' Nat Realty Co. | Prince<Poppel.
Rhinow<Rhinow. | Colby<Carrick.
Lazansky<Pinkas. | In re Crystal.
Reiley<CNY. | Lengyel<Dembrowski.
Kuntz<Peterson. | Booth-Slee Master<Leavitt & an.
Riche<G'wich Bank. | In re Finn.
Kruger<Farley. | Kalkowski<Kajkowski
Tax Lien Co<Blake. | Stiles<Sutherland.
Ludlam<Ludlam et al. | Charles Crabbs Co<Plaut et al.
Same<same.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
C. E. Sutherland,
Elizabeth Steinbrucker,
Israel Meyers,
R. Finkelman,
Elisabeth Hufnagel,
George Schubert,
Malvil Gehihars.
Accts. in estates:
Michael J. Brady,
William Nelson,
Anvil Marsh.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Morschauser, J.—Fairfax<Moffitt Co.—William Goldnick.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Rabinowitz<Friedman, (2 acts.) | Eisler<Keller Const.
Marks<Golden & G. | Herbert<NY, NH RR.
Wells<Wells. | Guthy<Berliner.
Smith<Wartell. | Ostrows<Evesson.
Zwirn<Grausman. | Gebelein<Dumproff.
Kobolotsky<Kobolotsky | Harris<Harris.
Meyer<Meyer. | Pfister<Lang.
Policove<Aronsohn. | Renard<Naville.
Lernowitz<Lernowitz. | Klemann<Fleischmann Rlty.
Novick<Jaffe. | Kabbe Rlty<O'Brien.
Lorenz<Lorens. | Workmen's S & D Fund<McIntee & M.
Smith<Wartell. | Wolf<Canforti.
Dowe<Maisch. | Potts<Bradley Con.
Carey<NY Rwy. | Glazier<Weinstein.
Koenig<Levene. | Heifstein<Wolf.
Wurlitzer Mfg<Midas Amusement. | Bklyn Vault Light<Zibelli.
Mehlich<Johnson. | Johnson<Hasse Lippmann Const.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulte, S.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulte, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Harlem Savings Bank<Margaret J. Ellis (2 actions)—James J. Donovan. Kate L. Bower<Hunt's Point Estate (2 actions)—James J. Donovan. Isabella Hart<Eric Borkstorp. Jathes J. Donovan. Francis H. Bolton<Luigi Flora—James J. Donovan. Natalie Schwicardi<Johanna R. Ernst—James J. Donovan.

City Court Judges Remain.

Supreme Court Justice Delany handed down a decision yesterday, granting peremptory mandamuses against the Board of Elections and the City Clerk, requiring them to abstain from arranging for an election of City Court Judges to succeed Justices Francis B. Delehanty, Richard T. Lynch, and Edward B. La Fetra, this Fall.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT of ANTONIO LIQUORI for the benefit of creditors.
Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, the assets of Antonio Liquori consisting of Italian groceries, canned & bottled goods, macaroni, olive oil, etc etc also fixtures consisting of ice boxes, fine show cases, scales, cutting mill etc etc Sept. 28th, 1914 at 10:30 A. M. at 100 Thompson St Borough of Manhattan
ANTHONY RUGGIERO Assignee.
DAVID ROSENBOSEN Att'y for Assignee
19 Cedar St N Y City

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GRAND UNION COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 25th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 339 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 2 player pianos and certain shares of stock of the Reliable Sewing Machine Co. and the Terminal Clearing House Association.
IRVING L. ERNST, Trustee.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONTINGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISENBERG-WERNER IMPORTING CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Aug. 28th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 45 East 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of men's straw, felt and velour hats, trade fixtures, showcases, office furniture, etc. Inspection August 26 & 27 from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
BERTHA REMBAUGH Receiver.
1 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMMA FROMMESS, doing business as "ADELE SHOP," Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 31st, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, 6 First St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and misses' coats, dresses, skirts, waists, coats, cloaks and suits, forms, tables, fixtures, etc. Inspection, Aug. 29th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
HERMAN ELIAS, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 302 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.
Sun rises..5:19|Sun sets..6:46|Moon sets..8:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:21	10:44	4:06	4:34
Governor's Island	10:38	10:54	4:24	5:07
Hell Gate	12:28	12:44	6:14	6:47

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 24.

SS Prin. di Udine, Genoa, Aug. 12.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, Aug. 15.
SS New York, Rotterdam, Aug. 11.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, Aug. 15.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Aug. 19.
SS Zinal, Buenos Aires, July 25.
SS Cibao, Port Antonio, Aug. 19.
SS Santa Clara, Cardenas, Aug. 19.
SS Van der Dyn, Santa Clara, Aug. —
SS Keelung, Boston, Aug. 14.
SS Cloth, Cuneo, Jamaica, Aug. 16.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Aug. 19.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Aug. 18.
SS Minnewaska, London, Aug. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Hartland, Montevideo, July 26
Haakon VII, Antilla, Aug. 19
Tenadores, Cristobal, Aug. 19
Ocean II, Christians'd, Aug. 18
Havana, Havana, Aug. 21
Huron, Galveston, Aug. 19
City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Mayaro, Port of Spain, Aug. 15
Tagus, Kingston, Aug. 21
Caribbean, Bermuda, Aug. 24
El Alba, Galveston, Aug. 20
Galileo, Hull, Aug. 14
Huron, Galveston, Aug. 19

DUE THURSDAY.

Arcadian, Liverpool, Aug. 17
Santa Marta, Kingston, Aug. 22
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 22
Denis, Barbados, Aug. 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Olympic, Liverpool, Aug. 22
Maracaibo, Mayagues, Aug. 22
City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 22
El Rio, Galveston, Aug. 22

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool, Aug. 22
Adriatic, Liverpool, Aug. 20
Espagne, Havre, Aug. 21
San Giovanni, Naples, Aug. 15
Verona, Genoa, Aug. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam		1:00 A.M.
Cibao, Port Antonio		10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Californian, Santos	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Campania, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Italia, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Limon, Port Limon	1:30 P.M.	10:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Panama, Colon 11:30 A.M. 3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Vaderland, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Taormina, Naples	11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.
Camronia, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Minnewaska, London		10:30 A.M.
Dwinsk, Libau		10:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Tagus, Jamaica		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Cid, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 210 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Poncho, Mobile to New York, was 60 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 97 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Santiago, Tampico to New York, was 559 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Vesta, Baton Rouge to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 53 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 97 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.
SS Huron, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 175 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 1,145 miles S. at 8 P. M. 23d.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Etonian, at Antwerp, Aug. 22.
SS Rochambeau, at Havre, Aug. 22.

Sailed.

SS Hellig Olav, from Christiansand, Aug. 22.
SS Verona, from Naples, Aug. 23.
SS Espagne, from Havre, Aug. 22.
SS Caribbean, from Bermuda, Aug. 24.

Passed.

SS Chr. Knudsen, New York for Smyrna, passed Malta.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—Close at 1 P. M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 1 P. M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Salaca.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 25, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 27, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 27, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 25, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Aug. 27
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea.....Aug. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....Aug. 27
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Aug. 27
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Protesilaus.....Aug. 28
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia.....Aug. 31
Hawaii and Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Willochra.....Sept. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 30; Sydney, Aug. 1, and Honolulu, Aug. 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on Aug. 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 25.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

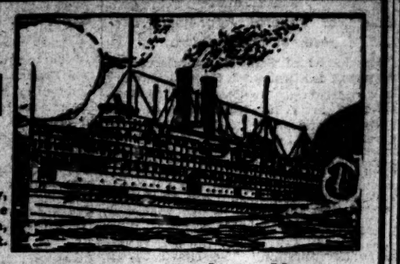
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of H. B. HOLLINS et al., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 18,985.
Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, entered July 31, 1914, notice is hereby given to all persons making claims to any stock, bonds, or other property that were deposited in the Equitable Trust Company of New York, by H. B. Hollins & Co., to secure the payment of a draft for £10,439 14d. 2s., drawn by said H. B. Hollins & Co., upon A. Ruffer & Sons, or to the proceeds thereof, or any part thereof, to file their claims in the office of Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before August 31st, 1914.
Dated New York, August 1st, 1914.
A. LEO EVERETT,
Receiver of H. B. Hollins & Co.
LEHOW, HACKELLAR & WELLS,
Attorneys for Receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. DIST. OF N. Y.—No. 20,088.—In bankruptcy.—HYMAN SAFCHIK and HARRY SAFCHIK, trading as H. & H. SAFCHIK, Bankrupt.
Hyman Safchik and Harry Safchik were duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 22nd, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 4th, 1914, at 12 o'clock. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, August 24th, 1914.
STEPHEN H. P. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ANTONIO CORDERO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 31st, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, 6 First St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Italian groceries, canned & bottled goods, macaroni, olive oil, etc etc also fixtures consisting of ice boxes, fine show cases, scales, cutting mill etc etc Sept. 28th, 1914 at 10:30 A. M. at 100 Thompson St Borough of Manhattan
ANTHONY RUGGIERO Assignee.
DAVID ROSENBOSEN Att'y for Assignee
19 Cedar St N Y City

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY



Regular Service, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.
Most magnificent river steamers in the world.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan" and "Rensselaer."

To SARATOGA RACES
THE LOGICAL WAY
COMFORT—LUXURY—SPEED
Suites de Luxe with Baths.
Appetizing Food Well Served
Upper Deck Cafes. Evening Concerts.

Better Make YOUR Reservations Now.
Leave Pier 32 N. R., daily at 6 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer TROJAN leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M.
Phone, 3400 Spring—Day or Night
The Searchlight Route

Hudson River by Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.
Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., M. F. Daily at 5:30 P. M. Stm. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line, for Providence and Boston. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. of Fulton St., week days, 6 P. M. Stm. Providence and Plymouth.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P. M. Also Mondays, 10:00 and 10:30 A. M. respectively.
New Bedford Line for New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, and Cape Cod Points. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., week days, 5:30 P

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investors Buy Two Six-Story Apartments on the Upper West Side—$204,000 Loan Placed on Midtown Loft Building—Hoguet Estate Leases Five Six-Story Flats.

What little activity there was in the realty market yesterday centred in the upper west side, where two six-story apartment houses changed ownership. Rumors of big deals were numerous, however, but they failed to materialize upon investigation. One of the most persistent involved the sale of a ten-story structure in the midtown loft zone, for which upper west side property had been given in trade.

The sale of the six-story apartment house at 122 and 124 West 143d Street yesterday marks the third transfer of the property within the last six months. It occupies a plot 41.8 by 100 feet, midway between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, and was sold by Mary C. Knowles of Ridgewood, N. J., to an investor.

Mrs. Knowles acquired the property from the Heathcote Holding Company several week ago, and is said to have disposed of it at a substantial profit.

The second deal involved the six-story apartment at 502, 504, and 506 West 122d Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue; also sold to an investor by Henry Silverstone.

This house, occupying a plot 50 by 98.11, with three other uptown properties, was transferred to the seller last May.

$204,000 Midtown Loft Loan.

William A. White & Sons have placed a loan of $204,000 on the premises 257-265 West Seventeenth Street, a nine-story and basement mercantile building on a plot 127 by 92.

Hoguet Estate Lease.

William Sperling and Sarah Sperling have leased from the Hoguet estate the five six-story buildings known as 3,801 to 3,811 and 3,815 to 3,819 Broadway and 600 West 134th Street for a period of three years, first year $24,000, second year $24,500, third year $25,000, with the privilege of two additional years.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company sold for the John E. Sullivan Company to a client for investment the three-story single brick store property 7,508 Fifth Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100.

Richard J. Forken has sold to Antonio Cerulla 1,065 St. Marks Avenue, a one-family detached dwelling, on a lot 22 by 125. The buyer will occupy. A. Wilcox negotiated the sale.

Staten Island.

Prof. Frank L. Horn of Linderwood College, Missouri, has sold to Peter Larsen a plot 40 by 75 on the northwest corner of Demarest and Leonard Avenues, Westerleigh. A bungalow will be erected on the site by the buyer. J. Sterling Drake negotiated the sale.

Leases.

The A. N. Gitterman Corporation leased for the Zinn Building Company, Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, the ninth and tenth lofts and other space to a newly organized lithographing company, for a long term of years. The necessary alterations and additions will be completed by December, when the new tenant will take possession. This completes the rental of the Zinn building, which was finished about two years ago under the supervision of H. A. Thompson from plans by Shire & Kaufman, architects. The gross rental is $150,000 for the term of the lease.

Edward J. Hogan has leased for a term of years in the Woolworth Building the store at 229 Broadway, northwest corner of Barclay Street, to the Hutcheson Shoe Company.

Porter & Co. have leased for Gussie Cohn to William F. Plunkett the three-story dwelling located at 357 West 120th Street.

Shaw & Co. have leased for John J. Spowers the store 278 Lenox Avenue to Harry Turer.

Real Estate Notes.

There were no auction offerings of real estate in either the Manhattan or Bronx salesrooms.

Title to the three-story building at 38 Pine Street was conveyed on Saturday by the Aries Realty Company to the Logren Realty Company. The transfer did not involve any change in ownership, however, both companies being controlled by Arthur Pinover.

There were no plans for new buildings filed in the Borough of Manhattan yesterday.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

16th St, 81 West, n s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92, four-story dwelling; M. D. Barry and others executors and trustees, against Jno. Fitzgerald and others; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Powell Crichton, referee; due, $84,272.46; taxes, &c., $1,624.72.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

91st St, 61 West, n s, 107 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8, five-story tenement; T. J. Caulfield against I. M. Conklin and others; J. H. Regan, attorney; J. T. Quinlan, referee; due, $3,244.80; taxes, &c., $1,725.85; subject to first mortgage, $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

Minetta St, 16 to 22, n w corner of Minetta Lane, 80x75, 2 two and 3 three-story tenements and stores; Hannah Sullivan against Thomas Reason and others; H. J. & F. E. Goldsmith, attorneys; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $8,172.68; taxes, &c., $963.50.

By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 122 East, n s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, three-story factory; C. B. Squier against Astoria Metal Working Co. and others; Benjamin, S. H. & T., attorneys; W. S. Logan, referee; due, $21,229.48; taxes, &c., $1,683.47.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

142d St, 416 East, n s, 210.8 ft e of Willis Av, 14.9x100, two-story brick dwelling; A. J. Gruner and others against Louis Windermaan and others; M. S. Boriand, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $4,004.21; taxes, &c., $140.80.

By Henry Brady.

Quimby Av, 2,067, n s, 180 ft w of Olmstead Av, 20x105; Benjamin Sah and others against Emma McGihn and others; M. B. McHugh, attorney; G. E. Hayes, referee; due, $2,779.04; taxes, &c.

By J. H. Mayers.

Van Buren St, 1,614, e s, 308.4 ft s of Van Wyck Av, 41.8x100; F. A. Southworth, comm., against Benedetto Cairo and others; W. F. Brinckendorff, attorney; E. B. Cohen, referee; due, $2,806.82; taxes, &c., $68.06.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 100, n s, 165.2 ft w of Pike St, 25x80.5; Herman Feltelberg to Max Kobre, 115 West 122d St, June 5; attorney, James J. Kennedy, at Canal and Ludlow Sts.....$1

MICHELL PLACE, 10, (40th St.) n s, 162 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Gussie Geringer to Fannie Geringer, on premises, (mtg $5,000,) all liens, Aug 11; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 220 Broadway.....$100

9TH AV, 442, n w corner of 59th St, 72.2x irregular x98.8x185; Rebecca A. D. W. Swope and another to John G. Wendel, at Irvington, N. Y., Aug. 1; attorney, B. E. Rabell, 38 Park Row.....$1

57TH AV, 446, w s, 72.9 ft n of 59th St, 25x 110; same to same, Aug. 1; same attorney.....$1

6TH AV, s e corner 108th St, 100.11x84; Peerless Holding Co. to Herman Hanover, 247 E. 58th St, (mtg $140,000,) Aug. 19; attorneys, Lind & P., 49 Cedar St.....$1

9TH ST, 337 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.8, (foreclosure Aug 19;) Phoeniz Ingraham to Olivia H., John D., and William H. Conyngham, Miners' Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., as executors William L. Conyngham, Aug 20; attorneys, Bowers & S., 44 Cedar St.....$24,000

10TH ST, 240 East, n s, 72 ft w of 1st Av, 28x92.3; Morris J. Schindel to Adolph Mandel, 56 East 87th St, (mtg $25,000,) Feb. 2, 1911; attorney, J. J. O'Shaughnessy, 135 Rivington St.....$100

10TH ST, 31 & 33 East, n s, 204.8 ft e of University Place, 45.5x94.9, (foreclosure Aug 8;) Almuth C. Vandiver, referee, to Susanna S. Minturn, 109 E. 21st St, Aug 24; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$110,000

13TH ST, 530 & 532 East, s s, 220 ft w of Av B, 50x103.8; 13th St, 518 East, n s, 158.6 ft e of Av A, 87.6x105.8; Ciro d'Amato to Pietro d'Amato, on premises, a t all liens, Aug 24; attorney, Alfonso Bivona, 150 Nassau St.....$100

98TH ST, 316 West, s s, 231 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.11; Augustus H. Hall to William H. Hall, 44 Riverside Drive, Aug. 19; attorney, Charles C. Miller, 160 Broadway.....$1

111TH ST, 125 to 135 West, n s, 229.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 105x100.11; Surety Realty Co. to 114th St. & 7th Av. Construction Co., 1,884 7th Av, (mtg $60,000,) Aug 1; attorneys, Kantrowitz & S., 220 Broadway.$100

120TH ST, s s, 177.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19.3x 100.11; William Steffens to Nellie Heaphy, 1,400 78th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $4,000,) Aug. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

LOTS 62 and 63, map of 472 lots of Haight estate; Michael Madden to David Pines, 364 Hopkinson Av, Brooklyn, July 11; attorneys, Schwartz, Man & S., 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 190.10 ft n of 169th St, 51.1x199.8x51.2x107.9; Solomon C. Bernstein to Harry D. Kramer, 555 West 160th St, ¼ part, (mtg $4,800,) April 22; attorney, H. D. Kramer, 127 West 65th St.....$1

WILLOW LANE, w s, 176.6 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 25.8x100x28x100; Josephine Hymes to Abraham Hymes, 1,068 Morris Av, Aug. 20; attorney, C. J. Foltz, 2 Rector St.....$1

3D AV, s w corner of 188th St, 55.5x104.5x 55.10x75.11; Peter J. Everett, referee, to Peter Otten, 1,821 Clinton Av, (mtg $33,000,) Aug. 20; attorneys, Hovell, McC. & C., 50 Court St, Brooklyn.....$5,500

3D AV, n w corner of 188th St, 45.11x101.6x 40x124; also Park Av, e s, 30.4 ft n of 188th St, 37.6x100.2; Solomon L. Pakas to Imperator Realty Co., Inc., 170 Broadway, July 31; attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 214 and 216½, w s, 25x100; Thomas H. Mowbray to U. S. Life Ins. Co., 277 Broadway, Aug. 17, due as per bond; attorney, William A. Elliott, 275 Broadway, $2,000

107TH ST, n s, 204.8 ft e of University Place, 44.5x—; Susanna S. Minturn to Warren W. Foster and another, Trustees, 435 East 57th St., Aug. 10, due Sept. 1, 1917, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$75,000

247TH ST, 411 East, n e s, 25x98.9; Bessie Block to Rosi Lewis, Bridgeport, Conn., 3 years, 6 p. c., Aug. 10; attorney, E. Lipsitz, 316 South 5th St., Brooklyn.....$3,000

76TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Henrietta L. Brown and others, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, Aug. 14.....$4,000

87TH ST, 403 East, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 26x100.8; Joseph Schwarz to Jennie Melnick, 868 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Meyer D. Siegel, 61 Park Row.....$1,000

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 150x 100; Scheer-Ginsberg Realty and Construction Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 63th St, (prior mtg $184,000,) Aug. 24, due Sept. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$14,000

111TH ST, n s, 229.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 105x100.11; 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Co. to Surety Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Aug. 1, (prior mtg $60,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$30,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, (prior mtg $90,000,) Aug. 18, due Oct. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$90,000

131ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 50x99.11; Conron Brothers Co. to John J. White and another, executors, 2,116 5th Av, Aug. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Charles F. Kelley, 208 Broadway.....$12,000

Bronx.

AUSTIN PLACE, s s, 607.2 ft e of 144th St, 27x120.4x94.9x100; United Marble Works, Inc., to William R. Bross, Babylon, L. I.; prior mtg $5,100, Aug. 17, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, A. J. Romagne, 31 Liberty St.....$1,150

HONEYWELL AV, s e corner 151st St, 83.6 x65x80.6x65; Trojan Building Corporation to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Aug. 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.....$47,000

PLEASANT AV, w s, 300 ft s of 2d St, 40x 100; John Tarmey to Chester W. Betts, 9 Anderson Av, Fort Richmond, N. Y., mtg $2,750, Aug. 21; attorney, William T. Lewis, 165 Duane St.....$2,500

181ST ST, s s, 65 ft e of Honeywell Av, 60x78.1x60x80.2; Trojan Building Corporation to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Aug. 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.....$1,000

181ST ST, s s, 115.1 ft e of Honeywell Av, 60.7x75.4; same to same, Aug. 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same.....$48,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 51st St, 105.9x 85.6, all; Josephine Brooks and others to Hurlburt-Grand Hotel Co., 15 years, from Apr. 1, 1919; attorneys, Parker, D. & W., 84 Nassau St.....$55,000

BROOME ST, 243, corner store; Theresa Samuels to Henry Walker, 17 Livingston Place, 4-8-10 years, from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Charles A. Effenkraut, 41 Park Row.....$1,500

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x171.10, all; R. & S. Amusement Co. to Salsbury Theatres, Inc., 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Thomas F. MacMahon, 1,400 Broadway.....$7,500

Bronx.

182D ST, 541 East, all; Di Benedetto Realty Co. to Alfonsina Crapani, 2 years, from Aug. 1; attorney, E. Califano, 4,521 3d Av.....$3,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, whole front between 141st and 142d Sts, 200x100; Joseph A. Hoegger against Newmark & Davis, Inc., owners and contractors.....$933

SAME PROPERTY; Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., against same.....$1,855

6TH AV, 626-628; Benjamin Leff against George Cantrell et al., owners; Nathan Pickett, contractor.....$450

18TH ST, 130-132 West; Benjamin Werdinger et al. against Metropolis Securities Co., owner; Samuel Rabinowich & Hyman Bindler, contractors.....$200

204TH ST, 438-440 West; Globe Fireproof Door and Sash Co. against Crosant Construction Co., owner and contractor..$1,226

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

NEW BOWERY, 50; Jacob Rubin against Sarah Craft Estate et al., Aug. 19, 1914..$71

WASHINGTON ST, 449; F. Eckenroth & Son, Inc., against Daniel Edgar et al., Nov. 26, 1913.....$408

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

111TH ST, 125 to 135 West; Surety Realty Co. loans 114th St. and 7th Av. Construction Co.....$60,000

184TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x99.11; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Aldus Construction Co., Inc.....$48,000

Bronx.

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 500 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x125; Thomas F. Maloney loans Rosi Straus, and another to erect a two-story and attic frame dwelling, (two payments).....$2,500

SHERMAN AV, w s, 252.6 ft n of 163d St, 45x100; City Mortgage Co. loans the Kovacs Construction Co. to erect one five-story apartment, (eight payments).....$25,000

SHERMAN AV, w s, 207.9 ft n of 169d St, 45x100; City Mortgage Co. loans the Kovacs Construction Co. to erect one five-story apartment, (eight payments).....$25,600

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 26x100, and 7th Av, e s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 25x100, two actions; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against William E. Diller and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

46TH ST, 61 West; Rose Rosenberg against Frederic H. Coerr, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. H. Stern.

106TH ST, 250 West; Jacob W. Solomon against Raymore Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. S. Rosalsky.

Bronx.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 402.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x117.9; John Bossong against Otto Ehrenhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp.

178D ST, n s, at intersection of Clay and Arthur Avs, 26.7x296.2x irregular; Marie Sievers, as administratrix, against Mellwin Realty and Construction Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

183D ST, 789 East; also Southern Boulevard, 2,821; Jacob Gancfried and others against Silda Construction Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottlieb.

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IN TIME OF WAR PREPARE FOR PEACE

I am continually asked the effect of the EUROPEAN WARS on the New York Real Estate market. I believe choice REAL ESTATE in Greater New York will again prove the BEST and SAFEST INVESTMENT in the WORLD. Well located REAL ESTATE can be sold at AUCTION today with less sacrifice than any other investment—provided it is properly handled and well advertised. Cash buyers are waiting for the right offerings.

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Genuine Tapestry Brick, only $4,500; $300 down; $30 quarterly; something entirely different; souvenir Booklet "B" upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. During Subway construction take West End "L," change to Sea Beach at 62d St. Phone Bath Beach 635.

$4,350—Bungalow—$4,350.

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FOR SALE in best restricted section, five minutes station; plot, 50x125; ten rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, large living room, open fireplace, parquet floors, white enameled woodwork, mahogany; copper weather stripping, bronzed window screens, shades, decorations, etc., $8,900 and up. Apply Builder, John K. Turton, 261 Abingdon Road. Phone 29 Richmond Hill, or 101 Park Av., N. Y. Phone 6028 Murray Hill.

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Complying with Labor Law.

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New fireproof building

100%—Sprinkler System—100%

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Greenacres; stucco dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; large grounds; high elevation; within walking distance of station; for sale, or rent unfurnished. FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

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Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,600 A YEAR.

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Just north of 116th Street. 2 minutes from B'dway Subway Station.

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Every Suite facing outside. Large, sunny rooms; extended view, overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University. For full particulars APPLY ON PREMISES.

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New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities. Inquire on premises, or ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

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Exquisite Apartments of

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Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

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NEW 11-STORY BUILDING.

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Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.

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rooms, 1 and 2 baths

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rooms and bath

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Large rooms, unusual closet space.

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Fireproof elevator apartment house; elevator service; every modern improvement.

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Located on wide street, under the supervision of the Park Department, and in the midst of private dwellings. All modern improvements.

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Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.

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New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.

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Two New, High Class, Fireproof Elevator Apartments

Suites of 6-5-4 Rooms and Baths

Also 3 Rooms with Kitchenette

containing every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartment

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Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.

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New Fireproof Apartments. 5, 6, & 7 Large Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

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Unusual location. Modern improvements. One corner apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Two nine-room apartments, 2 baths. Lease from October 1. Agent on premises.

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Recently completed. Modern fireproof building.

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Between 5th and 6th Aves.,
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An imposing, artistic, fireproof building.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,800
7 Rooms, 2 Baths 1,650
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Extra rooms for servants if desired.

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Ideally located on Straus Square.
7 Rooms, 1 Bath $1,200

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Simple, dignified, substantial, homelike.
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Seven rooms and bath, $1,300-$1,700. All-night elevator; electric light free.

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Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
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267 West 89th Street,
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NEW EIGHT STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING; EXTRA HIGH CEILINGS.
$1,100—5 Rooms, Including Maid's Room.
$1,600—7 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms.
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Fred'k Zittel & Sons, B'way and 79th.

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non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6360 Greeley.

158 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractive Apartments, new, high class fireproof building, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $2,200-$3,000; also smaller Apartment, 4 rooms, $1,200 upward; unusual light; location unsurpassed; very central. Apply Superintendent on premises, or Waring, 334 5th Ave.

829 West End Ave.,
THE JENSICO.
One large, light and airy 6-room apartment, $100 per month. Elevator and all modern improvements.

Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
Northwest Corner Broadway

A new 12-story fireproof apartment house of superior construction and finish; conveniently located to Subway station at Broadway and 91st St.

Corner Apartments; all southern and eastern exposure.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,200 & $2,300

Westerly Apartments facing south in 90th St.
Also western exposure.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Large Reception Room, $1,700 to $1,900

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES

No. 801 West End Avenue
Northwest Corner of 99th St.

801 is located at West End Avenue and 99th Street, in one of the best residential sections of the city. The building is absolutely fireproof and very high-class in every respect and is managed accordingly.

Express Station at 96th Street, at which station every Subway train stops; elevated at 104th Street and stages running on Riverside Drive, one block away; also Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue cars, which transfer in every direction.

Every modern improvement has been installed, including vacuum cleaners; two high-speed electric elevators, also service elevators; day and night service, etc.

Apartments comprise 6, 7 and 8 rooms with two baths to each apartment.

Rents, $1,000 to $2,300

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
—for Rent from October 1st—
IN SOME INSTANCES POSSESSION MAY BE HAD AT AN EARLIER DATE

BRAENDER,
Central Park West, South Corner 102d Street.
10-Story Fireproof Building. 2 Elevators.
5, 6, 7, 9 AND 12 ROOMS, 1 TO 3 BATHS.
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,800.

ROSSLEIGH COURT,
1 West 85th Street,
North corner Central Park West.
4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 1 AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,000 TO $3,000.

DORILTON,
171 West 71st Street, N. E. Corner of Broadway
Most Central Location.
7, 8 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTS $2,000 TO $3,500.
Including Electric Light & Refrigeration.

BARNARD,
106 Central Park West, South Cor. 71st Street.
Subway and Elevated at 72d Street.
6, 7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,300 TO $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

STRATFORD-AVON,
210 Riverside Drive.
North corner 93d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,500 TO $3,200.

DOROTHEA,
331 West 101st St.
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,400.

HEATHCOTE HALL,
609 West 114th St., near Broadway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
RENTS $600 TO $960.

NORMAN,
37-43 West 93d St.
4, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $780 TO $1,600.

RAMONA AND CHARLEMAGNE,
528-532 West 111th St.
Elevated and Subway stations at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

RICHMOND COURT,
3,915 Broadway.
Southwest corner 164th St.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms.
RENTS $480 TO $780.

PASADENA,
Southwest corner Broadway and 61st St.
2, 3, 4, and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $600 TO $2,800.

ALBEA,
325 West 93d St.
7 Rooms.
RENTS $900 TO $1,100.

CHERBOURG,
Central Park West.
North corner 92d St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,600 TO $2,200.

WELLINGTON COURT, WELLESLEY COURT,
Block front east side Broadway, 142d St. to 144th St.
6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $660 TO $900.

SYLVIA HALL,
560 West 144th St., near Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $800 TO $780.

DEERFIELD,
Riverside Drive, South Corner 145th St.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $840 TO $1,600.

WARWICK ARMS,
101 West 80th St.
Northwest corner Columbus Av.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,400 TO $1,600.

HOHENZOLLERN,
495 West End Av.,
Southwest corner 84th St.
7, 9, 10, and 11 Rooms.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,760.

CAROLYN COURT,
585 West 162d St.,
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $504 TO $840.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 West 98th St.
7 Rooms.
RENTS $1,400.

ST. FRANCIS COURT,
Riverside Drive, north corner 135th St.
6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $780 TO $1,200.

BELVOIR,
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,600 TO $1,800.

MALVERN,
47 Claremont Av.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath
RENTS $540 TO $660.

ADELINE COURT,
605 West 142d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $780.

ELLERSLIE COURTS,
Block front west side Broadway, 140th St. to 141st St.
6 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $720 TO $780.

HEARNCLIFF,
880 St Nicholas Av.
5 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $540 TO $720.

GREENWICH,
446 Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $720 TO $1,000.

STOCKTON,
1090 St. Nicholas Av.
Southeast corner 165th St.
5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $540 TO $900.

WASHINGTON IRVING,
601 West 151st St.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $480 TO $960.

66 & 72 EAST 77TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $720 TO $840.

STRATHALLAN,
350 West 88th St.
8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,200 TO $3,000.

EL DORADO
Central Park West, 90th to 91st St.
5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 14 Rooms.
RENTS $1,000 TO $4,000.

LANCASHIRE,
353 West 85th St.
5 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,000.

POWELLTON,
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,200.

BALMORAL COURT,
600 West 163d St.
3, 5, and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $420 TO $900.

STERLING AND CARLYLE,
76 West 86th and 77 West 85th Sts., East side Columbus Av.
6, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,800

HAZELTON COURT,
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath; 3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
RENTS $360 TO $540.

FRANKLYN HALL,
961 St. Nicholas Av.,
Bet. 158th and 159th Sts.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $408 TO $540.

DALLAS COURT,
Broadway, S. W. corner 144th St.
5, 6, and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $660 TO $1,000.

HADRIAN,
225 West 80th St.,
Northeast corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $720 TO $1,200.

ROSEMARY,
4 and 6 West 93d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $1,200.

VICTOR HALL,
622 West 113th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $900 TO $1,100.

WALLACE,
563 West 149th St.
South corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $780 TO $900.

Our annual booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of over 100 apartment houses, is now ready for circulation. Inform us of your requirements and full information of these properties will be forwarded.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.
Broadway Cor. 80th Street.
Telephone 3800 Schuyler
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and at 163d St.

REPRESENTATIVE AT EACH HOUSE.

A Bold Challenge.
We claim that Manhattan Square North,
81st St., Columbus Ave. to Central Park West,
Is the most desirable location in the greater City of New York.

THE ORVISTA,
A 12-story apartment house, is just completed there.

8 & 9 rooms, with 3 baths,
all flooded with sunlight and with perpetual park outlook on all sides.

We invite you to inspect this house. It will make its own appeal to refined tastes.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

McMORROW ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO.,
271 West 125th St. Tel. Morning. 6446.

WEST SIDE BROADWAY
From 150th to 151st Street
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
in the Twin Buildings
NORTHOLD
AND
SOUTHOLD
Suites of varying size from
Four Rooms and One Bath to Seven Rooms and Two Baths.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone No. 5666 Audubon.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Avenue
Tel., Murray Hill—6960.
High Class Apartments to Lease.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Cor. 91st Street.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rental $1,750.

587 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 136th Street.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms, $540 to $1,500.

150 West 79th Street
7 Rooms, $1,800.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Duplex & Simplex, $2,650 & $2,700.

1,211 Madison Avenue
9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rental $1,500 to $1,800.

77 East 89th Street
9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rental $1,500 to $1,600.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard service and all night elevators. Rooms large, light. Unusual transportation facilities, 6th Av. "L" and Broadway and 7th Av. Line *TERMINALS* on the block.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

Washington and Jefferson,
318-328 W. 51ST. Attractive Elevator Apts. 5-6-7 Rooms. Rent, $660-$900.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

NEAR BROADWAY,
109th St., 204 West.—4 and 5 rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity; telephone; hall service; hardwood floors, &c.; beautiful entrance; management of owner; rent, $29 to $40.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

SCHERMERHORN,
MADISON AVENUE.
Entire block, 82d-83d Sts.
FIREPROOF—SOUND PROOF
7 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $2,700.
9 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, $3,900.

ROXANA,
144-150 West 87th Street.

URANIA,
152-160 West 87th St.
5 rooms, foyer, $1,000-$1,250.
6 rooms, foyer, 2 baths, $1,400-$1,550.
Apply on premises or PRINCETON CONST. CO., 30 East 42d St.

755 Park Ave.
Corner 72d Street.
New fireproof apartment house, situated in most exclusive neighborhood,
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Apartments of
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,500 to $5,500
Renting Agent on Premises.
FURTHER PARTICULARS AND PLANS,
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av.

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS INNOVATION
NEW BUILDINGS Two Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
THE COLONIAL,
38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn,
3 & 4 Rooms
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.

THE MONTANA,
11-13 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn,
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
Two apartments on a floor. All Rooms Exceptionally Large.
Rental $1,900 to $2,100.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

3 & 4 Rooms and Bath
NEW BUILDING
135 West 79th Street
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station at Broadway.
Now Open for Inspection
New Idea Small Apartments
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
Other Special Features. Completely Equipped Kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rental $900 to $1,300
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

Spencer Arms
Broadway and 69th St.
Southeast Corner
Central | 12-story modern fireproof building. | Location

Convenient to Subway Express, Elevated Station and All Street Car Lines.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
9 TO 13 ROOMS
with 3 bathrooms and having permanent light on all sides.
One Apartment } Also of 6 Rooms
Suitable for a Physician or Dentist.
Rental, $2,200 & upward.
A Few Apartments Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
C. F. de CASANOVA, Agent on Premises or Your Own Broker. Tel. 3990 Col.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

SONOMA
1,730 Broadway 1,734
Convenient, central location; desirable
4, 5 & 8 Room Apts.
Extra large, light rooms; efficient service; exceptional value.
Also exceptionally handsome furnished five and eight room apartments, two baths, to sublet at a sacrifice.
Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright, hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on premises

3 to 5 W. 82nd St.
Adjacent to Central Pk. West
Modern Elevator Apartments
Exclusive private house block, convenient to "L." Subway and surface cars. Unusually large rooms, ample closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms, $1000-$1300
Renting agent on premises, or
Kempe & Co.,
Cor. of B'way & 87th St.

57 West 57th Street
Hotel apartments, three rooms, Studio, two rooms and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. Modern equipments. Electric light, gas, steam heat, elevator.
Care of apartments included in rent; exceptional restaurant facilities.
Rates, $75.00 to $85.00 Per Month.
Leased by the year only. References required.
Brokers recognized.
H. T. GALPIN.

94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE
314
315
321
High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms. 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath, $42.50 to $87.50.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

150 East 72d St.
Southeast corner Lexington Av.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments,
Now Ready for Occupancy.
APARTMENTS OF
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,500 to $2,650
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
Further Particulars and Information from
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 489 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 W. 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 3 rooms and bath. Also one 3 rooms and bath from Oct. 1st.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $30

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Hudsonia
79 St. & Riverside Drive
(315-321 West)
'An apartment house de luxe, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson and the Palisades. Thoroughly modern, comfortable, and handsome in every detail. Conveniently arranged in suites of
6 and 7 Rooms
Rents $900 to $1,100
Office on premises.
Tel., 9171—Schuyler.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

THE KING
56 to 60 East 87th St.
A high class elevator Apartment; night service; up-to-date improvements; one suitable for physician.
6 beautiful, large rooms, $720 & $840
7 light rooms, $1,000

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7 and 8 rooms and two baths, $1,200-$1,500; standard service; all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
or superintendent, on premises.

784 PARK AVE.,
S. W. Cor. of 74th St.
First-class modern fireproof Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths; rents $1400-$1800. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises, or owners, BUEK CONSTRUCTION CO., 7 East 42d St.

A—CORONADO—A
Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms, $900 to $1,800. Service unexcelled. 75 E. 81st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments,
122-128 East 34th Street,
S. W. Cor. of Lex. Av. & 34th St.
Apartments of
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Convenient to the Subway, Madison Av., Lexington Av., and 34th St. surface cars.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,
81 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 4941.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
STUDIO APARTMENTS.
Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

BROOKLYN.

MONTAUK
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
354 Ocean Av.—Flatbush.
22 Minutes from New York.
—Woodruff Av. Station, Brighton Beach "L."
Complete in modern conveniences and comfort, including liveried hall service day and night, telephones, large, spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, etc.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $50 TO $95
2-ROOM BACHELOR APARTMENT, $25 & $30.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
Also
1 Room & Bath. Rent, $600-$1,100.
Beautiful Rooms, size 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 35th St.
NEW BUILDING.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette.
Skylight, Studio Apartment.
Also
1 Room & Bath.
Rent, $600-$1,100.
Beautiful Rooms, size 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Marked high pressure over the north portion of the country and moderately high pressure over the Southeast have resulted in general showers in the Northwest and thunder showers in the Central Valleys, New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and Tennessee. There were also scattered thunder showers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, while elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is decidedly cooler over the Northwest, with temperatures from ten to thirty degrees below seasonal. It is also considerably cooler from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward. In the South and Southwest temperatures are moderately high, while in the extreme West they have changed but little.

There will be showers Tuesday in the Northwest and Tuesday or Tuesday night in the Lower Missouri Valley, the Central Plains States, and the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain regions, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday.

There will also be thunder showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday in the South, while in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, although preceded by showers Tuesday morning in the Ohio Valley. In the extreme West the weather will be fair.

It will be cooler Tuesday or Tuesday night in the Plains States, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and the Missouri Valley, and will continue cool over northern districts from the Mississippi River eastward. It will be warmer Wednesday in the Northwest.

Frost warnings have been issued for Michigan, Northwestern New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate northwest and north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, south and southwest, except west off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

New Jersey, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	65	71	4 P. M.	77	82
9 A. M.	64	75	6 P. M.	74	78
10 A. M.	69	80	8 P. M.	73	69
12 M.	75	85	11 P. M.	69	67

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 12:15 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 10:15 P. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.80 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:55	230 5 St.; Louis Lacow	$200
6:40	802 Lexington Av.; Dr. Newman	Slight
9:25	500 E. 162 St.; L. Tiffany	Slight
9:50	2 way and 23 St.; not given	Slight
10:00	246 Webster Av.; M. Sirken	Slight
10:10	53 Sheriff St.; Harry Spatz	$10
11:20	52 W. 8 St.; James Hall	Not given
11:35	242 E. 119 St.; M. Fishberg	Slight
P. M.		
1:05	502 E. 12 St.; John Weiss	Slight, $50
3:15	80 Essex St.; B. Kirschenbaum	Slight
3:50	229 E. 121 St.; S. Gentine	Slight
5:40	1,607 Bathgate Av.; J. Palansky	Slight
6:00	Grand St.; N. Richmond	Slight
6:40	2,435 1 Av.; D. De Lenardo	Slight
8:00	61 White St.; McSherry & Pearson	Slight
8:25	495 E. Houston St.; G. Vika	Slight
7:15	581 W. 52 St.; R. H. Macy Co.	Slight
7:55	418 E. 100 St.; J. Nicholzitsh	Slight
8:30	158 Madison Av.; Henry Kessler	Slight
9:00	74-76 Delancey St.; S. Kaufman	Slight
11:05	3250 S Av.; Samuel King	Slight
10:15	226 W. 97 St.; W. R. Dasard	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—1st Lt. E. Z. Steever, 3d, 11 Inf., as insp.-instr. of the Wyoming militia, after leave to Cheyenne.

Order of July 22, relating to Lt. Col. C. C. Hearn, C. A. C., are revoked. Lt. Col. C. C. Hearn, C. A. C., asst. to Chief of C. A., Sept. 15, then to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for duty as fort commander, relieving Hancock. Orders of Aug. 5, directing Maj. F. K. Fergusson, C. A. C., to Coast Def. of Southern N. Y. for duty at Fort Hancock, amended to direct him, on expiration of leave, to sail on the first available transport for Manila, for duty at Ft. Mills.

Capt. S. P. Vestal, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science at Hitchcock Mil. Academy, Cal., in addition to his present duties at Mt. Tamalpais Academy.

1st Lt. S. M. Parker, 30 Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science at the Univ. of Neb. Sept. 1.

Leaves—1st Lt. R. R. Glass, 21 Inf., one month; 2d Lt. U. Nadal, Porto Rico Regt., 4 months, and Maj. G. R. Lukesh, C. E., 7 days.

Navy Orders.

Paymaster S. E. Barber, to the Vermont. Naval Const. J. Reed, Jr., the California. Mare Island Yard.

Pharm. R. E. Weaver, appointed from Aug. 11.

Paymaster Clerks L. Moyer and B. H. White, appointed, to the Vermont.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—K-2, at Newport; Pontiac, at New York Yard; Caesar, at Guantanamo; Roe, at Newport; Raleigh, at Mare Island; Ontario, at Vera Cruz; Patterson, at Cape Cod Bay; MacDonough, at Boston; Des Moines, at Galveston; Standish, at Solomon's Island; Chauncey, at Shanghai, and the Rockett, at Indian Head.

Sailed—Denver, Acapulco for Salina Cruz; Maine, Ponta Delgada for Annapolis; Tacoma, Bluefields for Cristobal; Somers, Norfolk for Bermuda; N. Carolina, Rhode Island, Hampton Roads for Boston; D-1, New York Yard for Newport; Missouri and Illinois, Southern drill grounds for Solomon's Island, Chesapeake Bay; Gilmer, San Diego for Mazatlan; Patapsco, Vera Cruz for Galveston; Hancock, Puerta Plata for San Pedro de Macoris, and the North Carolina, Chtrbourg for Falmouth.

Three small vessels of naval vessels on the east coast of Mexico has been changed from "Naval Forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas," to "In care of the Postmaster, New York City."

The West Virginia ordered from Honolulu to the west coast of Mexico. Upon her arrival the California will be sent north, and the flag of the Commander in Chief, Pacific fleet, transferred to the West Virginia or the Maryland.

The South Dakota ordered from Honolulu to Puget Sound.

The Connecticut, now at Phila., about Sept. 1 to Bar Harbor, Me., to participate in a celebration there. She will leave Bar Harbor about Sept. 10 for the Southern drill grounds.

The Samuel Tillinghast, Florida, Minnesota, Dolphin, and Constellation have been ordered to Balto. to participate in the "Star-Spangled Banner" celebration to be held there from Sept. 7 to 14.

The Celtic, now at the Brooklyn Yard, will leave about the 27 inst. for Mexican and Haitian waters.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOURG, ADOLPE V., (Jan. 19;) net estate, $44,753; realty, $7,000; bank, $10,287; mortgages, $13,178; Garden City Estates bond, $1,000.

CAPLE, JOHN, (Jan. 12;) net estate, $4,125; bank, $5,972.

CAPEL, JENNIE T., (Oct. 8, 1913;) net estate, $7,001; realty, $300; bank, $8,227.

FINE, KARL, (Feb. 15;) net estate, $97,963; realty, $27,030; bank, insurance, $51,000; promissory notes, $56,000; stock owner Felt Co., $7,500.

FRICKE, WILLIAM, (Oct. 16, 1910;) net estate, $3,288; bank, $8,497.

GAUL, JOHN, (Nov. 10, 1913;) net estate, $8,370; realty, $11,241; bank, $289.

JOHNSON, CATHERINE, (Jan. 18, 1896;) net estate, $9,389; stock, mechanics' Nat. Bank, $2,063; Yonkers Gas, $1,750; Cons. Gas, $6,278; Del. & Hud., $875.

KIERNAN, ANNIE G., (April 16;) net estate, $88,897; bank, $880; bonds A., T. & S. F., $19,175; Central Union Gas, $1,010; Chic. & Ohio R., $1,755; Int.-Met., $1,625; Man. Ry., $6,870; Gen. Elec., $525; Lex. Av. and Pavonia Ferry, $1,010; Col. So. Ry., $7,290; Eklyn. Un. El., $1,150; jewelry, &c., $8,000.

MARX, EMANUEL, (April 23, 1912;) net estate, $8,656; bank, $554; insurance, $6,000; interest in Keystone Printing and Systems Co., $5,650.

ROBINSON, FRANCES, (Nov. 1, 1913;) net estate, $98,393. Personalty—Bank, $6,425; 75 shares of Std. Oil of N. J., 10 Std. Oil of N. Y., and 2 of Std. Oil of Ind.; mortgages on 244 Division St., $20,338; 248 W. 123d St., $7,017; 750 Macon St., $5,513; balance in 10 other securities.

SIMPSON, WILLIAM K., (Feb. 6;) net estate, $56,611; realty, $19,671; bank, $4,329; stocks and bonds, $38,235.

SUTTON, ARABELLA STOW, (June 4, 1913;) net estate, $23,152; realty, $5,326; mortgage on Gilmore Realty Co., $21,120; bank, $401.

WEINSTOCK, THERESA, (Feb. 11, 1913;) net estate, $4,514; bank, $5,897.

WILSON, CHARLES P., (June 24, 1913;) net estate, $2,568; realty, $600; bank, $2,843.

WRIGHT, JENNIE L., (Dec. 20, 1913;) net estate, $86,535; bank, $5,567; realty, $61,924.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following eligible list for teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools, and their rating, is announced:

Marie K. Mackenzie, 90.63; Mildred Holden, 90.58; Ruby A. Price, 88; Evelyn M. Treu, 87.58; Louise Lyons, 86.63; Mary W. Washburn, 86.5; Dorothy H. Nason, 86.4; Grace V. Durham, 86; Miriam Sailer, 85.4; Dorothy I. Coward, 85.4; Helen M. O'Connor, 85.165; Margaret Guilelmo, 85; Helen L. Williams, 84.75; Ethel T. Hinchcliffe, 84.5; Edith G. Wheeler, 84; Louise Varian, 83.95; Florence Meffert, 82.75; Daisy M. Snider, 82.705; Helen D. Oliver, 82.6; Dorothy E. Teel, 82.415; Edna J. Bragaw, 82.21; Cora A. Horton, 82.08; Ruth Dahlbender, 81.85; Margaret W. Fennelly, 81.75; Jessica Herman, 81.33; Lillian B. Sprague, 81.3; Grace Goodwin, 80.665; Mildred T. Foster, 80.5; Florence M. Doherty, 80.315; Dorothy H. Peterson, 80.25; Jane C. McCaffry, 80.08; Marie C. Voehl, 79.83; Martha Zieger, 79.2; Helen S. Faucher, 78.55; Ruth R. Edmiston, 78.53; Mary F. Scheuerman, 77.6; Mabel Ross, 77.25; Gertrude R. Wilson, 76.5; Lillian Barshad, 76.25; Marion Maurer, 76.25; Elisabeth Carey, 75.75; Lillian M. Sachs, 75.75; Amy B. Wright, 75.5; Lillian M. Gallivan, 74.875; Mildred K. Smith, 74.85; Madeleine M. Bleels, 74.68; Agnes G. Buckley, 74.13; Minnie C. Cramer, 73.75; Hazel V. Woodin, 72.8; Beatrice Brown, 72.375.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LYONS, LEOPOLD, (Aug. 2;) realty, $1,000; personalty, $30; to Rose Dringales, $500; William C. Lyons, all debts canceled; Nettie Lyons, wife, residue.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Desirous giving first mortgage household furniture and effects; original cost, $10,000; advise amount and rate interest. N 173 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To let, 15 and 17 West 58th St., adjacent to the Plaza Hotel, two 4-story houses, 40 feet wide, connected on the parlor floor; $6,500. Inquire C. H. Dugro, main office of Hotel Savoy, 761 6th Av.

60TH ST., 123, (Park and Lexington Avs.)—4-story, basement, private dwelling; fine location. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Unusual opportunity; a dental parlor established over thirty years; busy section; rent reasonable. Kollish, 781 Grand St., Brooklyn.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party wishing to sell for $18 month, home of 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; electricity and gas; on large garden plot in very fine business town; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; within three blocks of all kinds of stores, &c.; very handy to trolley and station; want $150 cash; willing to do some decorating for buyer. Owner, Box 159 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 11th St., Nos. 23 and 25, each 3-story and basement, on lot 20x103; straight lease; houses open.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT,
Farragut 9404. 1,133 B'way, at 26th St.

159 West 97th St.—Four-story, high-stoop brown stone, 12 rooms; good boarding house. Deraismes, 385 Clinton Av., Brooklyn. Phone 8809.

Sublet attractive eleven-room house; exclusive neighborhood, Yonkers. Address N 174 Times.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

All parts of Harlem; 3 and 4 stories; $50 up. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

Artistic all-the-year home at Larchmont Gardens, Larchmont, seven rooms and bath, beautifully decorated, steam heat, electric light, open fireplace, large porches; ten minutes walk to the station; will lease to responsible party for $600 per annum. T. C. D. P. O. Box 904, New York City.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
New dwelling, stucco, 10 rooms, 2 baths, modern, restricted location; price reduced. Choice rentals, $60 to $125 month.
OLIVER HUBBARD, 10 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 1910 and 2458.

New Rochelle.

Attractive twelve-room residence; elegant neighborhood; beautiful park; New Rochelle; garage; 100x215; every convenience; central; retired; $16,000. Charles H. Noxon, attorney, Temple Court, City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW BARGAIN.
I have a nine-room and bath bungalow type of home at Baldwin Harbor, Long Island, with 80x100 feet, beautifully located, near water and trolley, which can be bought for a bargain. Geo. T. Meech, 801 Long Acre Bldg., (42d and Broadway.)

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$60,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. We have built and offer two attractive, small houses on large plots of land, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Helderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

A CHEAP JERSEY FARM, WAR PROFITS.
172 acres, two-thirds tillable; $35 acre.
153 acres, 90 cleared, $40 acre.
800 acres, near Sparta, well watered, good house; map, policy; $50 acre.
164 acres, Whitehouse; stone road, good buildings, rich loam, fine condition; $100 acre.
For grain, hay, milk, all buildings.
List mailed. WM. CODLING, Northport, N. Y.

BARGAIN.—$5,000; easy terms; beautiful country home, near express station and lake; established community; large living room with open fireplace; dining room; butler's pantry, kitchen, four bedrooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light, steam heat; all conveniences; 45 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Address FRANK HILL, Post Office 702, New York City.

Fall renters, try Ridgewood; it's delightful. Modern homes at from $40 to $125 per month. All train service. Write for booklet, time table, and map.
E. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J., Phone 565.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Plots for sale, 100 feet front by 200 to 356 feet deep, Ramapo Hills; 30 miles Erie main line; good commuters' service, 12 minutes' walk; graded school, 10 minutes' walk; fine cash bargain to desirable parties. Box 43 Mahwah, N. J.

Am sacrificing new 6-room house; large living room, fireplace, combination range; all improvements; exceptionally located. Investigate and make offer. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., New York.

The real estate market is improved; better see our Westfield modern houses, on easy terms, at once; $4,900, with big plot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Seven rooms, bath, decorated, parquet floors, hot water heat; plot 40x100; restricted; $4,500; $500 cash, balance monthly. Estate Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Only three houses left at Fanwood; very choice, cheap, and easy terms; real estate is safe; be wise. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

On account of illness a very fine six-acre place in Connecticut, less than one hour from New York, value $100,000, will be sacrificed; 18-room house, large garage, gardener's cottage, &c.; all modern, in perfect condition. Address Arthur, 243 Times Downtown.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Furnished house, garage, in desirable neighborhood; seven minutes from station. Address Mrs. Nellie D. Boden, 526 Lenox Av., Westwood, N. J. Tel. 122.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Tests for promotion to Battalion Chief, Fire Department, will be held today and tomorrow at 54 Lafayette Street. The examination for promotion to Deputy Chief will be held tomorrow and Thursday.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination for interpreter, for men only, on Sept. 2 and 3, 1914, at New York, to fill a vacancy at $1,200 a year in the Immigration Service at Ellis Island. It is desired to secure eligibles qualified in Armenian, Greek, and Turkish, but persons who qualify in but one or two of these languages will have their names entered on the register for consideration in connection with other vacancies in the service as they may occur. Competitors will be examined in language, spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

Space (window) in ladies' specialty shop, $25; Amsterdam, 78th; suitable for corsetiere, cleaners and hat trimmers, or any high-class business. N 171 Times.

Furnished office, near Custom House; unexpired lease May 1st, 1916; free use furniture to lessee. A 214 Times Downtown.

Loft, light manufacturing or storage; heat and elevator; 20x90; rent, $40; also 40 and 60x90. 408 West 13th St.

15TH, 637 EAST.—Vacant; 5,000 square feet; $60. BOHLEN, 23d and 3d Av.

Must sublet my spacious offices; rent only $25. 501 5th Av., Room 518.

Brooklyn.

LOFTS, 61x45; steam heat, elec. elevator, $84. 780 Madison St., cor. Patchen, B'klyn.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Apartments, 7-8 rooms; two master's bath-rooms; spacious; sunlight in every room; living room, 16x21; bedroom, 14x16; as much space as a private house; affords all night elevator service; electricity, steam heat, hot water; near 72d St. and Broadway; convenient transportation facilities; rent, $85 to $125. Address Home, T 29 Times.

Apartments—Five and six large, sunny rooms; living room, 18x22; all night elevator service; steam; every modern improvement; near Riverside Drive and 96th St. Subway express station; rent, $65 and $70. Address T 28 Times.

Apartments of 9 or 10 rooms and 2 baths-room to lease, at the northeast corner of 5th Av. and 58th St.; one with southern exposure of 119 feet and 37½ feet on 5th Av. Inquire on premises.

Attractive terms, new 6 modern light room elevator apartments, $38 up; telephone; electricity, continuous service; also doctor's apartment. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.,) near elevated, Subway.

Sherman Av., (corner Arden St., two blocks from Dyckman Subway Station.)—New building; quiet location, and beautiful country; electric light, telephone, showers; four and five rooms; rent $30 to $38.

530 WEST END AV.,
Southeast corner 86th St.
10 rooms, 4 baths, $4,200.
Superintendent on premises.

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
CORNER APARTMENT; ALL OUTSIDE.
868 West 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

123d, 547 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Elevator apartment; southern exposure; first-class house; 6 rooms, bath; $50-55.

49th St., 140 West.—Single apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; will be decorated to suit. Apply to janitor.

EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENTS,
304-306 WEST 82D ST.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment; furnished or unfurnished; hot water; conveniences; moderate.

THE ROCKFALL APARTMENTS,
Broadway, N. E. Corner of 11th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS. 2 & 3 BATHS.

181st St., 565 W.—Five large, light rooms, all modern improvements, elegant location, telephone, $30-$32.

607 West 136th St.—Four, five, six, seven rooms; very light and attractive; all improvements; $30-$55.

67th St., 129-133 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; hot water; new management; rent, $27-$29.

A ten-room studio apartment, with 3 baths; fourth floor, east. Apply 44 West 77th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
Bert G. Faulhaber Co., Broadway and 156th.

Seven large rooms, electric light, &c.; one flight; $45. 74 West 89th St.

63d St., 159 West.—6 large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; decorated; $33.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large, single rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

159th St., 478 West.—Seven light outside rooms; steam; $40.

139TH ST., 515 WEST.—5 and 6 rooms; $30-$40; concession.

SEVEN grand rooms, two baths; modern, good location; $62-$68. 615 West 176th.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 4, 7 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

85 Old Broadway.—Four large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; $15.

HOPKINS & BOYD,
Real Estate Management, 5 West 59th St.

East Side.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
Apartment 7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms; rent $1,500.

48 EAST 59TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms, $600, $900.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

410 Park Av., Corner 55th St.—12 rooms, 3 baths, to 19 rooms, 4 baths; $4,000 to $11,000.

10th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house; modern; possession October; $50.

Five corner rooms, improvements; $30. 2 Beekman Place, 49th St., Avenue A.

40th St., 36 East.—Three rooms and bath; rent $1,000 and $1,100.

Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av., (corner Tremont Av.)—Six rooms and bath; large and sunny, with all improvements; $34-$38.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Six or seven outside rooms; must be modern; West Side, between 90th and 120th Sts. E. Schlesier, Sayville, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

121st St., 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful, light, outside apartment, elegantly furnished; two or three rooms, with bath and kitchenette; restaurant, reception room, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

Suite two rooms; use kitchenette, including gas, electricity, service. Telephone Riverside 8502.

Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, living; delightful home; sublet. Marshall, 51 West 57th St.

East Side.

45th, 19 East.—Well furnished, two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; reference.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

AT YOUR SERVICE.
Our list of furnished apartments. We have some special bargains. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 157-159 West 66th St., or Telephone 3063 or 3053 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Cool rooms; private bath; modern conveniences; references.

97TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; Southerners; reasonable.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking.

21ST, 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Rooms, large, small; private baths; excellent table.

84TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

88TH ST., 37 EAST.
Large rooms; private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

PRIVATE FAMILY will board two gentlemen; Gramercy Park district; references. T 25 Times.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms, attractively furnished; steam; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D ST., 327 WEST.—Very large, elegantly furnished alcove front room, bath, board, suitable for three; home cooking; table the best the market affords; vacant Sept. 1; can be seen now; references required. Phone Chelsea 2554.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 332 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; table guests; reference.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double, (board two,) $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; white service; accessible location.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Chance to secure large single room; steam; home cooking; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room; refined neighborhood; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; parlor; dining; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, small rooms; connecting shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Rooms, with or without bath; table guests.

80TH, 129 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; excellent home cooking; Jewish; reference.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH ST., 174 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, ideal location; electricity; parlor dining; table guests.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; single rooms; excellent table; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 139 WEST.—Beautiful double rooms, running water, southern exposure; splendid accommodations.

93D, 109 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, newly decorated; private bath; parlor dining room.

93D, 113 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; "L" and Subway.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

95TH ST., 73 WEST.—Large room, also small; convenience; good table; reasonable; "L."

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Beautiful single, en suite; private house. 2965 River.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; well-kept house; table guests accommodated.

129TH, 25 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent accommodations; home table; telephone.

149th St., 544 West, near B'way Subway and beautiful Riverside; nicest, healthiest section.
"THE AUDUBON."
Bright rooms, excellent meals, good service. Single rooms with meals, $8 up.
Suites and private bath, $20 up.
Special rates permanent guests. Tel. 2787 Aud.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
a charming suburban residence, 20 minutes Manhattan, fare 5c., offering to its guests the rare combination of a most excellent cuisine among delightful surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up, including meals.
Ti Central Av., St. George, Staten Island.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; quiet and restful; excellent table; references. 158 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay; beautiful rooms; modern improvements; references; open until Nov. 1. Phone 1693 Hammels.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 88 Franklin St., city.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 120 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms, large and small; reasonable.

30TH ST., 122 EAST.—Furnished large and medium room.

38TH ST., 12 EAST.—Large and small rooms; also suites; private bath.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room, private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 101 Lenox.

WANTED—A refined young lady for room. 343 East 57th St. Rehn.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; bath; gentlemen; $4.50, $7, $8.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Rooms, with bath; single, en suite; private house; references.

47TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4536 Bryant.

52D ST., 238 WEST.—Small, large rooms, running water, bath. Mrs. Walter.

58TH, 300 WEST.—Exceptionally breezy, modern rooms; elevator, telephone; decidedly convenient. Edwards.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

56TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlors; other rooms; electricity, kitchenette, private hall, telephone; $6 to $12.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Suite, suitable for four; large and small rooms; refined.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Room with bath; very moderate to permanent tenant; references.

64TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room, dressing room adjoining; continuous hot water; phone.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; single hall room; references.

70TH, 100 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

71ST, 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; conveniences; telephone.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—In private house; for gentleman; moderate terms.

72D, 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; finest appointments; hot water; telephone; references.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also suites with private bath; references.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Privacy and comfort; select location; with or without baths.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two, near bath; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large, medium, small; all conveniences; Summer rates; private house.

76th, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one, private bath; suitable physician; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium, cool rooms; electric light; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large, small, medium rooms; running water; telephone; reasonable.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, with private bath; parlor floor, suitable physician.

82D, 140 WEST.—Neat rooms; single, en suite; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Spacious second-floor room; private bath; southern exposure; reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Well furnished large rooms, electric lights; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; single, double rooms; parlor floor for doctor; board.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished house; sanitary; large, small rooms; private baths; telephone; very reasonable.

86TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive room; private bath; small room.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; one or two gentlemen; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside and Subway.

89TH ST., (594 West End Av.)—Large, small room; bath same floor; meals.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium rooms; telephone; private house.

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HEARST SENATORIAL BOOM COLLAPSES

Platform to Indorse All Wilson Policies Editor Has Denounced.

OPPOSITION TO BENSEL

Conference to Have Same Membership as in May "Elder Statesmen" Onlookers.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—On the eve of the Democratic conference, opinion here is that William R. Hearst has been eliminated as a possible nominee for United States Senator in the primaries. The Hearst boom received its death blow at the meeting of a subcommittee on platform this evening, when it was decided that the very first plank in the State platform should be one indorsing the policies of the Wilson Administration.

The plank takes up the very policies that Mr. Hearst has denounced in his newspapers—Panama Canal tolls, Mexico, currency reform and trust regulation—and one by one approves them all. There was no dissent in the meeting of the committee, although among its membership are such out and out Tammany men as Robert F. Wagner and Senator George A. Blauvelt of Rockland. William F. McCombs is Chairman of the Platform Committee.

Indications are tonight that any effort to indorse candidates at the conference will fail. For all that, candidacies seem the most absorbing topics of discussion in the lobby of the Grand Union Hotel.

The unanimous opinion among both organization men and Independents now here is to the effect that nothing can stop Gov. Glynn from carrying the primaries. The Hennessy-Roosevelt movement is not taken seriously by the Democrats who have arrived here so far. William F. McCombs set at rest all rumors that he might enter the primaries as a candidate for Governor.

"I am here only in my capacity as Chairman of the Platform Committee," said Mr. McCombs. "I hope we shall be able to work out a platform on which all Democrats and all candidates can stand in the coming campaign." Mr. McCombs added that he might have some statement tomorrow setting forth his attitude toward candidacies in general.

With Mr. Hearst disposed of as a possible candidate for the nomination for United States Senator the talk has reverted to to William Church Osborn, Chairman of the State Committee, and James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany. The availability of Mr. Gerard was being urged in particular on the ground that his candidacy would disarm opposition in Washington on the one hand and in the Hearst newspapers on the other. There has been some talk of Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, and Samuel Untermyer as men who would size up well for the nomination. Gov. Glynn has given some of his friends to understand that he would be well pleased if an important place on the ticket were given to some prominent man of the Jewish race.

At least twenty of the conferees called on Gov. Glynn at Albany before coming here. To some of his callers the Governor has expressed the opinion that some of the present elective State officials whom the organization seemed determined to force through the primaries for a renomination will not add strength to the ticket. In this connection it is known that some of the Governor's friends are seeking to bring about the designation of some one against John A. Bensel for the nomination for State Engineer.

Chairman Osborn said tonight that while he would oppose any action on the part of conference for the indorsement of candidates for State offices, he considered almost essential that the conference should follow the action of the Republicans in the selection of fifteen candidates as delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. He said the cost of getting petitions signed up for so many would be almost prohibitive in case each candidate should be left to undertake the job himself.

Mr. Osborn continues to conceal the identity of the men he has invited to attend the conference in the capacity of "elder statesmen." They will have no vote in the conference. Some of the most prominent Democrats invited to participate in the conference have declined. Among those who have sent regrets are Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Frederic R. Coudert, Senator O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, and George B. Hurd of Buffalo. Mr. Coudert and Mr. Polk were among the leaders in the fight on Tammany's programme at the Knickerbocker session of the conference last May.

Charles F. Murphy will not be here until tomorrow.

Tomorrow afternoon the Platform Committee will give public hearings, at which the suffrage advocates and others who have suggestions to make will be heard. It was announced today that a large delegation of independent Democrats from New York, headed by County Clerk William F. Schneider, would be on hand to advocate woman suffrage, a plank recommending the upbuilding of the merchant marine, and the short ballot.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE ACTIVE.

"Packey" McCabe Tells Why He Won't Declare Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Advocates of woman suffrage, under the direction of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, will plead their cause before the Platform Committee tomorrow afternoon.

The suffragists claim a convert in "Packey" McCabe, chief up-State lieutenant of Tammany leader Murphy. Mr. McCabe was engaged in long and earnest conversation within a few minutes of his arrival here by Miss Mildred Taylor of New York, one of the active advocates for woman suffrage. McCabe told her that he had been working quietly for woman suffrage for many years.

"And now you will come out openly for us, won't you, like a good Democrat?" Miss Taylor coaxed the big Albany boss.

"No, I won't," said McCabe. "I have queered every good cause I ever got behind."

SUES MRS. HOWARD GOULD.

Clarence J. Shearn Asks $29,298 for Legal Fees and Loans.

Clarence J. Shearn, who represented Mrs. Katharine Clemmons Gould in her various legal entanglements and was her counsel in the proceeding she instituted for a separation from her husband, Howard Gould, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Mrs. Gould for $29,298, which he says she owes for legal services. Mr. Shearn recalls the fact in his complaint that he won for Mrs. Gould a separation from her husband with $3,000 a month alimony. He says that a reasonable charge for this service is $35,000. By order of the Court, Mr. Gould paid $15,000 of this amount besides $3,683 for costs.

Bensel to Seek Renomination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—John A. Bensel State Engineer, today announced his intention of seeking renomination in the Democratic primaries.

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

ROGER SULLIVAN'S CHANCES

Copley Thinks Vote for U. S. Senator Will Be Close.

Ira C. Copley of Aurora, Ill., who represents in Congress what is said to be the banner Progressive district of the United States, was at the Waldorf yesterday. He is confident of being re-elected. As Mr. Copley owns four daily newspapers, and sells gas to some fifty or more towns, and electricity to about a dozen others, thus coming into contact with the people, he does not believe that he is making any mistake in his estimate of the political sentiment of his constituents. Two years ago Mr. Copley got a plurality of more than 11,000.

"There are no Democrats to speak of in my district," said Representative Copley. "The Republicans are now trying to redeem themselves, and have put up a good candidate. The campaign is going on actively, but I am quite confident of the result. You see, mine is a Progressive district."

"I do not think the Progressives will go as well generally as two years ago," said Mr. Copley in answer to a question. "In my district there are special conditions. In 1908 the district cast 25 per cent. more of a Republican vote than the combined vote of the four States, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. They had seventy delegates at the last National Convention, and my district had only two. I believe my district will stand out until the Republican Party re-establishes the right of the real majority of Republicans to be represented and to rule the party. The National Committee, when it met last December, promised to straighten the thing out. Now it tries to make us think everything is all right. Those States, instead of having seventy to our two delegates, now have fifty-four. I do not think that is going to deceive my constituents.

"What do I think of Roger Sullivan's chances for the United States Senatorship? Well, if Sullivan is nominated by the Democrats—and it looks now as if he will be—he will lose just about 30 per cent. of the Democratic vote in the State, most of which will go to the Progressive candidate. However, he will get a very large scattering Republican vote, including the remnant of the Lorimer Republicans and some of the Deneen Republicans, while the great public service corporations will support him, secretly, perhaps, but nevertheless effectively.

"In my judgment all three candidates will land very close together, and the Progressive candidate, Raymond Robbins, will win."

Rutherford Executors Pay Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Executors of the estate of Henry Rutherford, who died in New York on Feb. 25, 1913, paid $130,000 to Controller Sohmer today on account of the transfer tax on his estate.

FIND NEW YORK GIRL STRANGLED ON BEACH

Searchers Accuse Japanese of Killing Helena Wood Smith in Monterey, Cal.

BURIED IN SAND FOR 12 DAYS

Prisoner Admits Slaying and Says Artist Wept Because Law Barred Their Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Cal., Aug. 24.—A party of artists and writers of the Carmel-by-the-Sea colony, who had been searching for Miss Helena Wood Smith, a New York artist, since her disappearance on Aug. 12, today discovered part of a dress which the wind had blown bare of sand at a point on Carmel Beach, where she had often made sketches for etchings. Within a few minutes they had unearthed the body of Miss Smith. A cord was drawn taut about the throat.

Suspicion immediately was directed at George Kodani, a Japanese artist-photographer, who had been a frequent visitor at Miss Smith's cottage. He had remained at Carmel-by-the-Sea since her disappearance, and had appeared to be greatly concerned about her fate, but on the discovery of the crime the party of searchers, headed by Frederick R. Bechdoldt, the novelist, went to Sheriff W. J. Nesbitt and laid before him their grounds of suspicion.

Sheriff Nesbitt arrested Kodani at once. The Japanese at first insisted he was innocent, and argued that Miss Smith must have fallen from a cliff near the spot on the beach where she was found. This, however, did not account for the cord about her throat or for the burial in the sand, and after a long questioning the Japanese admitted that he had killed her.

"I did it in self-defense," he said. "We had been taking a walk on the beach. She cried because the laws of California prohibited her marriage to a Japanese. We quarreled and she attacked me with a knife, and I had to kill her to save myself."

Friends of the young woman were bitter in denying that Miss Smith was infatuated with the Japanese, and insist that he committed the murder to obtain a check for $252 belonging to her and missing from her purse.

Monterey Bay is dotted by Summer resorts, which were thrown into great excitement by the news of the murder, and a crowd which gathered at the jail at Salinas threatened to take the Japanese from his cell and hang him. Half a dozen armed guards have been placed about the jail.

TAX SHORTAGE A MYTH.

Controller Says Tammany Bureau Fabricates.

Controller Prendergast, replying yesterday to the charge made by William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, that the city is from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 short in tax funds because of "financial juggling," denied that there was any truth in the statement.

"In the first place," said the Controller, "every one will remember that Mr. Bullock is working for an institution which was started by Tammany Hall to make war on this administration, and which is being financed with Tammany funds. The statements he makes are the silliest fabrications. There is absolutely no such shortage as he talks about, and his entire discussion of these different questions of city financing is so ignorant that it would be a waste of time to answer them all."

Old Man and His Dog Found Dead.

Breaking into the residence of Herman B. Wilson, a cabinetmaker, seventy years old, of 78 Railroad Avenue, Corona, L. I., to see what had become of the old man, who had not been seen for two weeks, the police found him dead and his black-and-tan dog "Spot," his companion for ten years, dead beside him.

$16.50 or $22.50 is now the price of every Hart, Schaffner and Marx Summer Suit in New York

THESE are absolutely the biggest suit values offered this season. For those at $22.50 were regularly priced up to $50.00, those at $16.50 up to $35.00.

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246-248 West 125th
Third Ave. corner 122d
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the New Store
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A small wineglassful two or three times a day usually brings quick results. Try it and see for yourself. The coupon printed below enables you to get a sample for the cost of delivery and packing charges only.

Edward Lassere, U. S. Agent, 400 West 23d St., New York.
Send sample as advertised. I enclose 10 cents.
USE THIS COUPON
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E&W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25 cts.

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A typical Summer Style not found in any other line but

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In Goes a Tin of Instant Postum

At home, or traveling, it's easy to have this delightful beverage, by dissolving a teaspoonful of the soluble powder in a cup of hot water, and adding sugar and cream.

The snappy flavour is much like that of mild, high-grade Java, but Postum is pure and absolutely free from *caffeine*, the poisonous drug in coffee.

Some people find that coffee causes headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, etc.—and that such coffee troubles usually vanish with a change to

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KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th Street. Evgs. 8 sharp. First Matinee Saturday at 2.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN In the Musical Comedy
The Girl From Utah

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Seats Four Weeks Ahead.
"MORAL—If you're a forger always dot your i's."—TRIBUNE
WHAT HAPPENED AT 22
A New American play by PAUL WILSTACH. With BEST CAST OF PLAYERS IN N. Y.

FULTON Matinees Tomorrow and Sat. 2:20. West 46th St. Evgs. 8:20.
TWIN BEDS

HUDSON West 44th St. Pop. Mat. Tomorrow. Evs. 8:30.
A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY

GLOBE Theatre.—Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8.15 SHARP.
Coolest Place of Amusement in the World. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES.
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A. H. WOODS presents LEW FIELDS IN A NEW COMEDY.
THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Tomorrow Mat. 50c to $1.50.
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GAIETY B'way & 46th Street. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Opening Next Monday Night, Aug. 31.
WITH A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.
"CORDELIA BLOSSOM"
By George Randolph Chester & Lillian Chester.
SEATS THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

CANDLER THEATRE, W. 42 St. Tel. 6344 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT (By Arrangement with ARTHUR HOPKINS)
THE NEW PLAY "On Trial"
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Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1.00 & $1.50.
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TOMORROW NIGHT 8:10. Seats Now.
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SHUBERT Thea., 44 W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15.
The Third Party With TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tomorrow $1.50.
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